PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 53— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMIRCHAND GOVANJI

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

(Established Over Half a Century ago.)
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Tons
1923		
3rd March	— CALEDONIA	7,622
10th „	— DEVANHA	8,099
17th „	— CHINA	7,983
24th „	— MOREA*	10,911
31st „	— MANTUA	10,909
7th April	— MALWA	10 94
14th „	— KAISAR-I-HIND	11,410
21st „	— NARKUNDA†	16,337
28th „	— MACEDONIA	11,080
4th May	— CALEDONIA	7,622
12th „	— PLASSEY	8,992
19th „	— MOLDAVIA†	16277
26th „	— CHINA	7,983

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
10th March	— PRUTH*	5 000
16th „	— DUMALA	8,441
23rd „	— MATIANA	8,900
13th April	— MULTERA	9,150
27th „	— MANDALA	8,240
11th May	— MERKARA	8,295
25th „	— DUMANA	8,860

*Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923		
28th March	— SICILIA†	
28th April	— SOUDAN	
31st May	— SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	—
6th April	— MALDERA	— Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd March	BARALA	...ers via K'wa Ka ao Island P. Gulf ports. 9 A.M.
2nd „	VARELA	...tsara via K.A.M. 10 ...rachi
3rd „	LUNGA	Tuticorin Karachi via K'wan
6th „	PIVA	Karachi via K'wan
7th „	TABORA	East & S. Africa

...ssel or Freight and Passage for ... sailings may be arranged with

ACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

P. ... 175

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1228.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
M. Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arriva l	Dep
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	8,757	18th Feb	3rd Mar
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	4 Mar	16th „
Mitsuki Maru		3,039	2 Mar	9th „
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th „
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th „
Nagato Maru	S. Takeda „	5,001	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 370, 4982. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Assurance under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA, OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 35 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1st
Fully paid up Capital Fls 60,000,000 £6,000,000
Reserve funds ..... Fls 12,165,211 £1,000,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Asst. Agents.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated 'Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tiklis as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Ant-imalarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—[illegible] Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon
Telephone 2457.

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 360.

USE ONLY
RUSTAM
OR
Swadeshi Sarsaparilla

Those that have used European or any other Sarsaparilla are strongly recommended to try this GREAT DISCOVERY OF HAKIMI SCIENCE.

WE BOLDLY ASSERT that there is no Sarsaparilla which can be compared with it. It completely removes all impurities of blood and radically cures ulcers, gout, scrofula, etc., and all sorts of skin diseases and all kinds of troubles either in the bones or body arising from an abdormally wrong state of blood. It bestows vigour and health as well as gives new lease of life. Try this medicine once and we are sure you will not ask for any other blood-purifier. Price per Phial Rs. 1/8, 2 phls, Rs. 2/12, 3 phls, Rs. 4-

APPLY TO:—HAKIM M. HOSAIN, B. A.,
HAKIMI CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
P. O. INTALLY, CALCUTTA.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY;
[Branch:— [illegible]dhurst Road, GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATE—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Boy's and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, only those knowing Gujarati need apply with the salary expected (with Board and Lodging Free) to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6669

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Only qualified persons having previous experience need apply to the undersigned with testimonials. S. V. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality.
A 15857

WANTED—A smart Lady TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred. Handsome salary to a competent person. Apply to Box No. 9019 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6602.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Boys and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, GRADUATE with French as 2nd. lang. also wanted an Undergradute or Matric passed hand as assistant teacher. Apply with salary (Board and Lodging Free) expected to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6668

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, efficient in Book-Keeping and Accountancy pertaining to a Joint Stock Company. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 9098 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6655.

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R6622.

WANTED by a large European Firm, a competent, hard-working and experienced young PARSEE SALESMAN for Bombay. Only those having a bazaar connection and thorough knowledge of Dhooties, Yarns and Fancies need apply. Applications to be made to Box No. 9095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", in applicant's own handwriting stating age, previous experience and salary expected.
A C15852.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Respectable Indian, well educated, thoroughly experienced in COLOUR business, acted as GENERAL MANAGER mostly in Southern India, for leading DYES & CHEMICALS Firms, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 9080 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6606.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGALOW with compound, situated at Chaupatty Road. Apply to D. G. BANKER, 34, Chaupatty Road.
C R6626.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small GODOWN about 500 to 800 sq. ft., near docks. Apply stating position and rental to Box No. 9094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 15848

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Desirable Estate Six Bighas, close to Patna Junction, Conveniently situated for business, Building speculation or as gentleman's family residence. Large Orchard of Mango trees, Gunva trees and other timber. Rose garden, flower bed designs, Two Tennis Courts, Commodious Bungalow comprising two large Halls with pucca roof, six Bedrooms with bathrooms and water pipe-connection. Two verandahs back and front, stables, coachhouse, and extensive outhouses. Going at bargain price. Rs. 60,000/- Apply the MANAGER, "The Grove," Bankipore, PATNA.
G R6618

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

A few secondhand Cars at bargain prices DAIMLER 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Landaulette with carbide hd. lamp, spare rim, electric side lamp. DAIMLER 7 seater, Touring 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Completely overhauled and painted, new Rexine hood, Stephney and Lucas oil side and tail lamps. CLEMENT-BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 H.P. with side and tail lamps and Stephney complete. STOREY 4 cyl. 20 H.P. Touring 5 seater, Dark blue, Cav lighting sets, electric head and tail lamps, rexine new hood and tools. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6636

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total lead; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3325.
K 2

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters & 9 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—MANGANESE and Other Companies desiring mines and establish agencies here to write particulars with reply stamps to APTE SONS, Karwar.
P R6651

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED—Head Office: 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA; Bombay Office: 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS for every District of Bombay Presidency for The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., on Pay or Commission or both; only INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE MEN for Life Insurance work need apply to SECRETARY, 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to Messrs. B. PATEL and Co., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

SEVENTEEN ELEPHANTS of both sexes recently captured in Kakankote are available for sale. For further particulars please apply in person to B. V. RAMAIENGAR, Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore. 19th February, 1923.
N C15812

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., Principal, to learn and secure Diplomas of Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated Diseases. Order for Asthma specific cost Rs. 4/- for one month's medicine.
M R6248

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALIST for an agency for chemical and scientific apparatus. Communicate with Box No. 9096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6647

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted financier for a well running concern, trading as Mill & Gin Stores Suppliers. Fifty thousand maximum required from time to time. Good profits. Apply Box. No. 9097 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6649

WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest Rs. twelve thousands (12,000/-) for a period of two months only against security of approved goods worth Rs. 30,000/- at market price. Return of Rs. 1,000/- offered. Apply immediately with full address to Box No. 9100 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6663

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COX'S GAS MACHINE of 32-35 lights of 100 very little used C. P. each. Apply Box No. 9102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6665

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

SCIENTIFIC CLEANLINESS by Hot air Bath (Turkish) recommended by the Medical World. Insurance against Epidemic. 303 Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. Open daily including Sunday.
T R6662.

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

SALE—1500 gallons of RECTIFIED SPIRIT 67 degree overproof in drums of 83 gallons each is for SALE at DARESSALAAM IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (EAST AFRICA). Offers are invited by Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R6643

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

SPORTS.

96 WINS
At Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5.595.
232 PLACES
At Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5,303.

The above is a summary of RACING EXPERT'S results to date
His Wednesday's Selections included PRETTY GIRL, GRANDE PLACE, VERGE, BOULLOTTE, PLYMOUTH ROCK (Rs. 155.) Kapurthala, Clinker, Fahtak, Margaret Joyce, Naseeb, Reciprocity, Golden Treasury, Trade Mark.
If you have failed with other "tips" try his Selections and recoup your losses while there is time.
Post Box 599, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 13th Extra Meeting—Profit 326 2/3 per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred—Tips Rupees Ten. Address L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
S R6650.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. Nemo, for this 14th Extra Meeting Sat. 3rd March, 23, 3 good Winners and 4 good places only will be given for Rs. 5. Don't miss this special opportunity for Saturday.—you will not be disappointed. Hurry Up. Available on Race days only 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose & Co., Fort. N.E.—It is not 3 horses in each race but only as above.
S R6646.

PROFESSION

EXTERNAL CANCER CURED on contract, absolute cure. Apply TOPAN, Mount Rd., Mazgaon.
R6654.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Mr. F. J. COLLINS has ceased to act as Commission Agent on our behalf.
Symington Cox & Co., Ltd.,
Graham's Building,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
15849.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Holi), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1923.
C15805

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. The PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Abbott Road, Lahore. Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Stores Depot, Moghalpura, (Lahore) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, and following days, commencing daily at 9-30 a.m. a collection of scrap metal including the following:—

Scrap steel tyres	700 tons.
Scrap steel rails	50 tons.
Scrap steel sleepers	45,000 Nos.
Scrap files including broken files	25 tons.
Scrap W. I. Skeleton wheels	200 tons.
Scrap brass castings etc.	70 tons.
Scrap brass tube cuttings	80 tons.
Scrap copper	15 tons.

Also several lots of condemned and obsolete stores such as Remnants of cloth and clothing, and Nuts, Bolts, rivets, coachscrews, spare hand tools, scales and lamps.
The terms and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Auctioneers or this Office on application.
C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Ry.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghgalpurs (Lahore), Dated 21st February, 1923.
C15810

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of JOHN BRUCE MURRAY SON & CO., Import and Export and Shipping and Commission Agents, Glasgow and Bombay of which the subscribers were the sole partners has been DISSOLVED as at 31st May, 1922, except in so far as regards the Agency of the Pukka Products Syndicate Ltd., of Bombay, India, which will be continued by the subscribers in India as heretofore and under the same firm name.
GEORGE MURRAY.
H. JOHNSON.
A. M. BROWN.
John Bruce Murray Son & Co.
A. R.6657.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST OLD CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates No. B. 138507 and No. B. 11657 in respect of one Ordinary and one Preference share No. 87994 and No. 9885 respectively of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Harkisondas Jamnadas Shah have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise Allotment Letters for the shares of the New Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated February 1923.
R.6670.
C15835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER

25,000 c. ft. Prime quality Teak and 4,000 c. ft. of Matti and other Timber will be sold at Mysore and Nanjangud on the 6th and 7th March, 1923, respectively.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SPECIAL OFFICER,
Forest Department,
New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C15860

NOTICE.

ONE LARGE WOODEN COUNTER, about 21ft by 4ft. with brass railings with 5 brass Boards. One more wooden counter 8ft by 4ft. with 2 brass Boards and a third about 4½ ft. by 1½ft. 2 spare Brass railings and 2 spare wooden counter tables with drawers and 2 cupboard-doors. Intending buyers should send their offers in writing to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March 1923. The above articles can be seen at the office of the Bank 12 and 5 p.m. on any working day.
V. V. BHADABAMLER,
Liquidator the British India Bkg. and Industrial Corporation Ltd.,
7, Hamam Street., Fort, Bombay.
C15850

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS on Works Establishment on three years' agreements, salaries Rs. 1,200 per mensem with annual increments at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. for approved service up to Rs. 1,300, and *if the service be continued*, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.
Candidates must not be under 30 years nor over 40 years of age.
They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an exempting degree in Engineering. They must have had experience in responsible positions in charge of large works and proved capacity for organising and controlling large bodies of labour.
Preference will be given to those with experience in the construction and carrying out of large works by direct labour.
Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Improvement Trust Office, Matunga, Bombay No. 19, so as to reach him on or before 20th March 1923.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Engineer.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.
28-2-23.
C15858

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of laying sett-stone pavement on 9" cement concrete foundations along Reay Road from Wari Bunder Road as far as the Victoria Road Overbridge will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 1st March, 1923.
C15856

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Ideal Transport Co. Ltd. In Liquidation.
DEVKARAN MULJI ..... Petitioner

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MULLA has by an order dated 22nd day of February, 1923, appointed N. H. Moos, Esqr., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed company.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1923.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C15853

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LIMITED AND REDUCED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
Of THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED, and Reduced.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rs. 10,000,000 to Rs. 6,000,000. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 20th day of February, 1923, may be inspected at the Office of the Company at the Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.
Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 12th day of March, 1923, send in his name and address and particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at their above address or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.
Dated this 27th day of February, 1923.
A. G. MOHILE,
For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., and reduced.
C15835

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RATILAL HARJIWAN VORA, late of Ghatcooper Jain Inhabitant lately, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Javeri and Co., a widower. ..... Deceased.
CHHOTALAL HARJIWAN VORA, Hindu Jain Inhabitant, Principal of the Kala Bhawan in Baroda in the Territories of H. H. The Gaikwad, the brother of the deceased, residing at Palace Road, Baroda, now temporarily residing at Apollo Street, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 24th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15854

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGALDAS JEKISONDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of his son Kantilal Mangaldas (and limited to the period of his minority.) ..... Deceased.
BAI BABOO, widow of the deceased Mangaldas Jekisondas abovenamed of Bombay Hindu, residing at Dadi Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort Bombay, mother of the minor Kantilal Mangaldas. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 15th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C15859

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 422 of 1923.
(1) HARGOWANDAS MANCHAND
(2) MANILAL HARGOWANDAS,
both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
PREMCHAND LAKHMICHAND also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants lately residing at Dhanji Street, without the Fort. of Bombay. ...Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant praying that the defendant may be ordered to quit vacate and deliver up possession of the premises in his occupation mentioned in the plaint and that the defendant may be ordered to pay Rs. 636 mentioned in the plaint for arrears of rent and Rs. 24 for charges of light and compensation for use and occupation at the rate of Rs. 55 per month from 21st of October 1922, till delivery of possession and for costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of March 1923 at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of February, 1923.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
for Prothonotary.
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
Dated this 6th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C.15835.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MEMON GENTLEMEN TO SECURE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUSJID STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BAPOO HAJAM MOHLA BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Aboo the Gurdian of the estate of Ebrahim Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hoosein the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of February 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the Premises on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Musjid Lane or Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6381 and Street Nos. 72-76 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 114 and 114 New Nos. 7424 and 7425 Old Survey No. 1628 and New Survey No. 1009 and containing by admeasurement 213 two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Mahomed Bin Patman Tea merchant on the West by the property of Memon Saho Haji Sulleman Attarwalla on the North by the Musjid Street and on the South by a sweepers passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BRAND NEW MOTOR TYRES.
On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned:
27 Republic tyres 820 by 120.
9 Republic tyres 880 by 120.
19 Millers tyres 710 by 90.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.
BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.
On FRIDAY, the 2nd March at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of the Chief Engineer, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at the Marine Line Works of the said Scheme entrance from the bridge opposite Marine Line Hospital and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria of No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort.
One lot "Kalamao" timber out of which one lot is lying behind storekeeper's office and one lot lying behind Deputy Chief Engineer's office.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZARGATE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 9th March at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narotam Jutha, and Haridas Jutha carrying on business in Bombay in the name of and style of Sidubhai Mon, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Purshottam Madan in his own capacity and also as administrator of the estate of Ladkibai, widow of Thackersey Vishram, in virtue of the former of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under mortgage deed dated 7th October 1921 the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.
FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate, and fronting on the West side of Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 242 and fifty-eight by one hundred square yards or thereabout and bearing Collector's old Nos 534 and 535, New Nos. 5715, 5716, 5722, Old Survey No. 189 and New Survey No. 8677 and bounded as follows that is so say on the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the West by properties of Rattonbai, widow of Rawji Tersee and others, on the North by properties of Bora Miya Khan Ebra[illegible] and the Temple of Shri Thakurdwar and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeevandas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2219 and 2220 and Street Nos. 328—334, 1 and 7 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the western side of the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1860 square yards little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 598. New No. 5719, Old Survey No. 188 and New Survey No. 8678 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2221 and Steet No. 336—38 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Thakurdwar Temple, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the house of Hurridas Jeewa and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenant of the mortgagor.
Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, safes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, tables, writing tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, writing tables, screens, camphor wood cupboard, chest of drawers, telescopic dining table, plain and glassdoor cupboards, beds, chairs, book-stands, show cases etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bobbay Army.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, COOKING UTENSILS, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror-door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq. the administrator general of Bombay and administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of Mahomed Deen:—
Tin box, wearing apparels, tools, cooking utensils &c., &c.

(2) Re: Estate of R. C. Ward:—
Trunks, wearing apparels, Binoculars, cooking utensils, crockery, bedsteads, oxipathor, lamps, sundry articles, &c., &c.

(3) Re: Estate of C. Pahud:—
Commode, lantern, wash stand and empty soda bottles.

(4) Re: Estate of P. Marcelot:—
Wearing apparels, silver buttons, blanket &c.

By order of the office concerned.
1 case contg. 400 boxes each 1/4 lbs. Best Crimson Lac A 275.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BANDRA OPPOSITE THE CHIMBHOY CHURCH "FERN-MANSION."

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single and double bedsteads, mirrors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat-stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc. etc..

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT CHAMPAWADY LANE, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plot:—

A piece of land bearing cadastral survey No. 1155 and including a covered well and comprising an area of 71.87 square yards or thereabouts with a frontage on Champawady Lane as well as Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane and bounded, on or towards the North by Cadastral Survey No. 1156 and 1157 owned by Mr. Gopaldas Laxmidas and the New Piecegoods Bazar Co., on or towards the South by Champawady Lane, on or towards the East by Cadastral Survey No. 1154 and owned by Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and on or towards the West by Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1923.

CONSUMPTION.

WORLD FAMOUS SPECIALIST.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

BHOPAL C. I.

receives 3 Cablegrams in one week.

EMINENT SOLDIER

Lungs affected through Mustard Gas after one month's medicine cables "Better."

European Specialists failed.

Life Despaired Of.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

THE LAST DAY—THE LAST DAY—THE LAST DAY

Positively the Last Day To-Day

THE ARRIVALS OF 1923

AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE Co.,

For the Last Day To-Day there is an

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

A Grand gala farewell treat.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

To-Day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN SOCIAL LEAGUE, PAREL

will stage

at the

GAIETY THEATRE

(Opposite Victoria Terminus.)

ON

SATURDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, 1923

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CHANDRAHASA

(in Tamil.)

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.

(Note.—Special accommodation for Ladies.)

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

MAYECHA POOT,

(By Mr. Joshi, auther of VICHITRA LILA)

ON

Saturday, 3rd March 1923 (9 p.m. Night.)

and

Sunday, 4th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon.)

NEW PLAY NEW PLAY

ARUNODAYA

(BY MR. V. V. BHOLE).

Manager.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"

BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

will be shortly staged

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

on

Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

TURUNGACHYA DARAT

and at the

GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE

on

Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SHARDA.

Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.

PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,

Proprietors.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——AND——FIRST WEEK

HERE AT LAST

Seligs' Masterpiece Serial

Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim and Co.,

THE JUNGLE GODDESS

1 to 3 episodes—Seven Reels

THRILL! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE!

PATHE GAZETTE.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

Present

Double programme for Holi Holidays

2nd INSTALMENT

FIGHTING FATE

Episodes 4, 5, 6.

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AND

EDITH JOHNSON

AND

"SUBHADRA-HARAN"

(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

2nd WEEK! 2nd WEEK!

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

PRESENTS

THE CELEBRATED STORY BY ALEXANDER DUMAS

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Note the Change in time:—

Working Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.

Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Working Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.

On other days 4 Shows:— 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Amavasya and all Public Holidays except Sundays 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B. Saturday (3-3-23) and Wednesday (21-3-23) 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM)

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL PLAY

ADOPTED BY THE STAR FILMS Ltd.

FROM MAHABHARAT.

RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

A mighty spectacular Production rich in details enacted by able actors and beautiful actresses—which teaches a fine lesson in DEVOTION—TRUTH LOVING—PROMISE KEEPING.

MISS THIS TREAT NOT.

THE ALEXANDRA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.

The third mighty instalment of

Mysterious Pearl

The Serial superb

featuring

BEN WILSON AND NEVA GERBER.

SOMETHING SENSATIONAL.

TIMES AS USUAL. RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.

presents the New

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

IN

"TILLY OF BLOOMSVBURY"

Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

GRAND SHAKESPEARE

MATINEE WEEK

Special engagement of the famous English Actor

LEO-WALLACE-YOUNG.

FINAL MATINEE

Friday, March 2nd at 6-30 p. m.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

And Rapid Glimpses of Famous Shakespeare Characters

Prices:—Rs. 3 to 8 Annas.

CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

Plans at ROSE & Co. Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-DAY

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FUN FRIDAY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

MAX VS. NICK WINTER

CHARLIE AT THE SHOW.

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

OUR SURPRISE SERIAL

"THE GREAT REWARD"

"THE GREAT REWARD"

"THE GREAT REWARD"

featuring

FRANCIS FORD

and

ELLA HALL.

in 15 Smashing Episodes.

THIS WEEK

EPISODES, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)

EKACHPYALA

Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon

MUKANAYAK

Manager,

G. N. MANDALI.

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY EDITION

Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

"BHOPAL'S EXAMPLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We cannot help admiring and appreciating the proclamation of Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Bhopal prohibiting all liquor traffic within the limits of her State and congratulate Her Highness on the unique example set by her Highness to other States. We make special mention of the enormous revenues reaped by the Baroda State from the liquor and toddy traffic. Begum Saheba's step in this direction strikes a note of warning to all States and is an emphatic evidence of the evils of drink. Even the prudent administration of the present Diwan failed to improve matters. Interest of the masses are deplorably subordinated to highly paid State officials. Education has been allowed to suffer while evil of drink is growing apace. Are they going to move in the matter when a precedent is offered by Her Highness the Begum Saheba? The spirit of His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar should now inspire the administrator and his colleagues. In anticipation of the future welfare of the State-subjects a note of total prohition would not involve great loss in the revenue and even if it does, the State-subjects will be prepared to bear the reasonable burden.

I again congratulate Her Highness the Begum Saheba on her bold step and request her at the same time to remove cow-slaughter from the State in order that Hindu-Muslim unity be strengthened and everlasting.

Yours, etc.,

R. G. MODI.

Versowa (Andheri) Mar. 1.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAVSARI.

ADDRESS TO MR MAHADEV DASAI

A public meeting of the Anavil community will be held at Navsari at Luxman Hall on Sunday next (March 4) when an address will be given to Mr. Mahadev Haribhai Desai recently released from jail.

SOUTH INDIAN SOCIAL LEAGUE.

In aid of this league, the members will stage the drama "Chandrahasa" in Tamil at the Gaiety Theatre (opposite to Victoria Terminus) on Saturday, (the 3rd instant) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). The principal actors are men with good musical attainments and have acted in the late "Krishna Manohara Sabha" at Poona with great credit. The stage management is entrusted to Mr. Govindarajulu Naicker who has spared no pains in training the actors efficiently. The performance is therefore bound to be a success and should attract the attention of all South Indian residents in Bombay and those interested in the cultivation of amateur acting.

(Continued from column 6.)

Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 29th March, Agent Graham Co.
Arcturus due about 26th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM ROBE, ETC.

Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 2nd April Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 4th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba (not fixed), Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March. 1.

S S Caledonia for London:—6 cwt. ivory, G H Ranji, 2 qr. ivory, H Lalji, 2000 cwt Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Devanha for London:—11600 cwt Ind. linseed Rally Bros.; 20200 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Devanha for Hull:—4003 cwt myrabolams, P. Mathooradas.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—56 bales Ind. wool raw, Birla Bros.; 109 cwt niger seed, J. Dayal.; 3.5 cwt oil cakes, R J. Davar.

S S Vindelia for Beyroath:—10 bales buffalo leather, I Govidn.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles.—4000 cwt groundnuts, Volkart Bros.; 75 cwt gum E Virji.

S S Vindelia for Glasgow:—72 bdles shooks S S Miranda; 12 bundles iron hoops, S S Miranda, 60 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—5 bales Ind. cotton yarn, W H Brady; 650 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 125 bales Ind. cotton F. P., F F Campbell.

S S City of City of Karachi for Antwerp:—825 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—110 bales clean cotton fly, K Thacker, 56 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—165 bales clry. cotton fly, K Thacker, 235 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt crushed myrabolams, M B Kaisha. 132 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Trifels for Gremen:—330 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Frenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, E Spinner, 200 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 1000 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst 330 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha, 330 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Frenfels for Gheut:—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Willaston for Hull:—3960 cwt Ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March. 1.

S S Sirsa, Ferin, Calcutta.
S S British Soldier, Murray, Abedan.
S S City of Nagpur, L W James R. Rae, Liverpool.
S S Rio Claro Hocken, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their post clearances yesterday:—

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busrah.
S S Ischia, Promerne, Genoa.
S S Nilleston, James, Hull.
S S Masula, Holman London.
S S Varela Harley Busrah.
S S Barola, Miller, Busrah.
S S Domala, Whillinghan, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shevedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Bamon for Persian Gulf.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sirsa 5445 tons, Captain T G P Ferm arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S British Soldier:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Soldier 3505 tons, Captain G. B. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abedon with a cargo of Fuel Oil.

S S City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur 6288 tons Captain Sir James R. Rae arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rio Claro:—The steamer Rio Claro 2497 tons Captain W. Hocken arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ahmedi 1331 tons, Captain J. Cunningham sailed yesterday from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ischia:—The M. Italiana Company's steamer Ischia 3480 tons Captain C. Promeruo sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Nilleston:—The Scindia N. Co's steamer Nilleston 5597 tons Captain W H Jones sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The B I S N Company's steamer Masula 4454 tons Captain R A Holman sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and ten passengers.

S S Vareta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vareta 1832 tons Captain S T Harley sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala 1897 tons Captain A C Miller sailed yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Domala 3134 tons Captain W B. Whittinghan sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 3/3 M M Co.
4 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 2/3 L. Triestino.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 5/3 Graham & Co.,
7 Domala 5134, K'chi, 2/3
7 Frienfels 3741 N F 5/3 Graham & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
13 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co.
15 Nurtureton 4455, Hull, N.F., S. S. N Co.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, 2/3, Scindia S W Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homefield, 3298 N.F., 303 M M & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf, 2/3, M. M. & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 2/3
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 5/3, Graham & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3213 N.F., 10/3 M M Co.
12 & 13 Moil Maru, 1490, Japan, 3/3 N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCES' DOCK.

K Kura 1521, N.F. N.F. S. Wallace and Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716 C Ports, 2/3, J. Finlay and Co.
P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe, N.F., O E Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 3rd March, P & O Co.
Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (due about 11th March) Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Kidderpore due about 4th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 1st March, Agent K N Co.
Glympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Cressby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Sturmfels due about 1st March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 10th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Drachenfels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 9th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agents E Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L B Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta due about 3rd March, Agent Graham & Co.
City of Harvard due about 14th March,

(Continued on column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Newyork market is Quiet.

Mid. American Spot moderate inquiry.		16 45
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel		17 40
New York, 11 a.m.	March	30 00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	30 08
	July	29 12
New Orleans, 10 a.m.	Mar.	29 85
	July	28 87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 28,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
February	15'99+ 3
March	15.96 ugd.
April	...
May	15.85— 2
June	...
July	15.62 ugd.
August	15 25 "
Sept.	...
Oct.	14 21 "
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	...
Egyptians July	17.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 28

Fair G. Bengal	Good	8.75
" "	Fully Good	9.15
" "	Fine	9.55
Fair No. 1 Oomra	Good	10.80
" "	Fully Good	11.20
" "	Fine	11.60
Fair M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
Fair G. Sonds	Good	8.60
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Months.	To-day's prices
March	16 65—21
April	16 84—21
May	17 02—18
June	17 12—18
July	17 27—18
August	17 37—18
September	17 48—12
October	17 53—12
November	17 57—16
Dec.	17 60—18
Jan.	17 62—21

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Futures at New York	Mar.	29.93—13
	May	28.96—16
	July	29 05—13
	Oct.	25 80—12

Liverpool. Feb. 27.

Cotton Fut. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.88— 8
	May	15.76—11
	July	15.51—11
	Oct.	11.11—12

London, Feb. 28

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7 32 Firm.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3 4 Steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	15 88— 8
April	15.80—11
May	15 76—11
June	15.63—10
July	15.51—11
Aug.	15.11—11
Sept.	14.54—12
Oct.	14.11—12
Nov.	13.90—15
Dec.	13.75—12
Jan.	13.64—12
Feb.	13.60

Tone :—Easy.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		12,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York	March	30.06+32
" " "	May	30.12+38
" " "	July	29.18+20
" " "	Oct.	26.12+12
Spot Cotton at New York		30.15+30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30 00+12
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	29.91+45
" " "	May	29 61+40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		12 7/8 (Yesterday 12.)
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mines		99 6/8
Do. Foreign		66

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 16 points in New York futures and 11 points in Liverpool. The decline was due to heavy long liquidation and Wall St. selling Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their cable of the 28th ultimo recommend buying new crop under 14d.

The Marwari Bazaar opened easier this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April May at Rs. 551 in response to the decline in America markets. At the commencement of the session Japanese Houses began to buy raisin the market to Rs. 554. General selling caused the values to decline to Rs. 552½ and the Bazaar closed at Rs. 552½ at 2 p.m early on account of Holy festivities F.G.M. G. Broach July August opened at Rs. 565 and advanced till Rs. 568. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 491 and improved to Rs. 493¼ on buying by a Commission House the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 492½ F. G. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 409/10 for March and Rs. 417/18 for May nominal.

Our market or ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the off-take was better. About 5000 bags are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows :—

	Bales.
Fine M. G. Oomra Berar.	..... 1,000.
Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	..... 200.
Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2.	..... 1200.
Total.	..... 2,400.
F.G.M.G. Bengal.	nil.

At Colaba F.G.M.G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 553½ and closed at Rs. 555 on Marwari jobbers buying.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March. 1.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 3 to 6 points lower.

We have received the following cable dated the 28th ultimo from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool :

"Heavy long liquidation March delivery, scatttered selling. New York, commission houses buying meeting realising and Wall St. selling."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar 1.

			Rs.
F G. Broach	April-May		555
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	..	568
F G. Bengal	March		418
F. G. Bengal	May		426
Fine Oomra	March		494

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 1

			Rs
F. G. Broach	July Aug.	..	563
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		553
F. G. M. C Bengal	March		411
F. G. Bengal	May		420
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		492
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		557

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Description	Superfine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	445	430	410	395
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	513	498	483	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	543	528	513	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	528	513	498	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 28th Feb. 1923

Cotton	32,900 Bales
Wheat	8 787 Qrs
Linseed	14 438 "
Rapeseed	1 150 "
Gingellyseed	3.152 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	11 247 "
Cottonseed	4,763 "
Rice	22,143 "
Myrabolams	2,008 "
Cottonseed	21 566 "
Mowraseed	489 "
Gram	1,614 "
Jawar	1,751 "
Masur	446 "
Barley	697 "
Bajra	5,463 "
Oats	774 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Mar. 1.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-12-3.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-12-3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-12-9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 79-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-12-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 3/32.
Bank's sellink D.D. 1/4 1/8.
On London—
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 1/8.
Banq's selling D.D. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A. 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 7/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On PParis—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 502.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A. Frcs. 542.
Bank's buying D.D. Frs. 532.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs. 147¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 172.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs 175¼.
On New York—
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 316,
London Gold ready sh. 88.
London Silver ready d. 31-12.
London Silver forward d. 31-9.
Tone of Silver—Steady, India and China Banks bought and sold, Market depends upon China, America holding back.

CROSS RATE SON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $4.70-7/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 77.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.10.
Belgium Exhange Frcs. 88.00.
Italian Exchange Liras 97.70.
German Exchange Marks 105000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversin Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 93.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs.68.
The Share market is closed today.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 1st Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 5/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 11 32
For Demand	500
American Dollars	317
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	153
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 1st Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Rates Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Black	69 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	7 8 0	7 12 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	59 0 0	11 14 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 9
Linseed May	13 14 9

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar 1st

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Saw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Baltli)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weighs) No. 5203-5303	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 7
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	—
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 6 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SIR SURRENDRANATH EATS HUMBLE-PIE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Sir Surrendranath Banerjee is the happy possessor of a skin that a hippopotamus might envy. Twice last week there was occasion for him to resign but he clung to his post with dignity. Even his followers, not excluding the stipendiaries of the regime, have been heard to grumble at the sorry exhibition the Minister continues to make of himself. One of them, a wag enjoying the spoils of office, remarked in the lobby that Ministers should be encouraged to do good to the country, by the offer to them of proportionate pensions or a retirement-gratuity. Sir Surrendranath is now piloting the Calcutta Municipal Bill, but the way to self-laudatory peroration is blocked by 840 amendments. Nearly 300 of them have been disposed of. The most contentious clause related to Muslim representation, the Mussulmans wanting communal electorates even in municipal affairs. The Government vote, both official and Clive Street, appeared to be in favour of separate representation. The Minister, who is accustomed to eat his own words and betray old creeds, seemed in sore straits, when Mr. Langford-James, Secretary to the Citizens' Protection League, stood forth as guidless arbiter. He called it a compromise to sugar-coat the Minister's humiliation, but his proposal was that for nine years—that is, until the advent of the Reforms Royal Commission—the Muslims should have communal elections for the municipality. On Monday, the Minister declared himself in favour of the proposal and the Moslems declared they would not be bound by nine-year limit. Sir Surrendranath paid a glowing tribute to himself on the prudence with which he forsook old proopinion that sals were good, particularly to fessions and "saved" the situation. It may be remarked that the poor and much-despised Moslem Nationalists are not in favour of stereotyping communal differences in civic affairs. Leading Moslem Non-Cooperators issued a manifesto condemning the move of reactionaries. There was much mirth created by the holy terror of Sir Surrendra when he opposed the granting of a couple of seats for the University. The Bombay University has representatives in the Corporation, why not Calcutta? The Minister, choked with rage, went "balder-headed" into a discourse on democratic principles. He was reminded that in 1899 a man of the name of Babu Surrendranath Banerjea agitated for University representation on the Corporation. Sir Surrendra was in abject conclusion and had recourse to the expedient of talking volubly. Poor man, he has got used to the habit of buoyant effrontery in explaining away the principles of his cleaner past.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The most atrocious part of this legislation is the introduction of an oath of allegiance to the Crown. An elected representative must swear allegiance to King George and his successors, Royalty has been dragged in, not out of the Moderates' extra devotion to the Crown, but merely as a pawn in the game against Non-Cooperation, and it reflects the healthy dread of *ap-ke-wastes* at the sight of Non-Cooperators girding for an open struggle. Sir Surrendranath's speech in favour of an oath was a masterpiece of low cunning. He declared that the "wreckers" must be prevented from getting into the Corporation and therefore he would throw in something offensive to keep off Non-Cooperators. According to the venerable Minister the following would be the form of oath.

I. A. B., having been elected a councillor (appointed an alderman), of the Corporation do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, that I will adhere to the constitution by law established for British India, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

Observe the foxy way of introducing the abhorrent principle of the "Test Acts" which disgraced the reign of the Stuarts. Further-more, the Government reserves to itself discretion for notifying in the "Gazette" the names of people who violate the oath. When the Government so notifies names (after due enquiry of course), members would be automatically dismissed from the Corporation. This power of notification and dismissal has been claimed by the Minister to suppress such proposals as the presentation of public addresses to leaders and to freeze out Non-Cooperators from the sphere of local self-Government. All these cowardly expedients of exploiting royalty, of putting up barbed-wire defences, of concealing foot-traps at the gate and of encouraging the subservient breed of politicians have been carefully noted by the public who are able to see as far through a brick as any Minister.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still b.	m.
	Mar					Mar.				
Th	1	m 9	42	26	8	1	m 3	59	19	0
		22	30	28	7		15	48	15	2
F	2	1	37	27	9	2	m 7	44	17	7
		13	58	26	3		19	33	19	7
St	3	m 11	27	28	7	3	m 5	19	16	7
		23	56	30	10		17	18	15	21
S	4	m	..		..	4	m 6	5	13	9
		12	56	29	2		18	10	15	2
M	5	m 0	33	30	2	5	m 6	42	15	3
		12	53	29	5		18	49	15	8
Tu	6	m 1	9	29	11	6	m 7	20	15	1
		13	38	29	2		19	38	16	7
W	7	m 1	50	29	2	7	m 8	5	15	5
		14	28	28	5		20	21	17	9

THE NOSE KNOWS.

THE BOMBAY CHICORY WALLAHS

They claim that they cannot tell good Coffee from bad Coffee by its smell or appearance.

We quite believe them.

Their nasal organs are probably so impregnated with the SMELL of Chicory that it would be difficult for them to discern between Bombay Duck and a block of Sandal wood.

CHICORY SMELLS :

Pure Coffee exudes a delightful fragrance :

And if it is AMBER TIPS, the aroma and charming bouquet will leave no doubt in your mind as to its quality.

And yet it is cheaper than Chicory Mixtures.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, scotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, scrous, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forestee of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by these call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,

Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor.
MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Moffussil enquiry FREE.

MADRAS BUDGET IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

At the sitting of the Madras Legislative Council to-day Sir C. Todhunter, Finance Member, introduced the budget for the ensuing official year. In dealing with the ways and means the Finance Member referred to the advice given by a member of the Legislative Assembly that Madras should set her house in order by following the lead of other provinces in a bold policy of retrenchment and additional taxation. As for new taxes no further increase was at present contemplated. Additions to stamp and court fees schedule came into effect from the 1st of April last in only four provinces out of the seven, Madras being one of the four. Increase in registration fees was imposed in only two provinces and Madras was the first to impose it with effect from the 1st March 1922. It was true that Madras had not amusement taxes for the reason that she not no amusements upon which to impose them, but on the other hand she had a higher rate of taxation under land revenue, excise and local rates than other provinces in India. After referring in detail to substantial reductions in expenditure introduced in various branches of administration, the Finance Member briefly summed up the prospect for the coming year. He anticipated an income of Rs. 16,83.49 lakhs and if the Council agree to a lump grant of 17 lakhs to local boards the primary object of which was to relieve indebtedness to Government of certain local boards whose expenditure was in excess of their revenue, expenditure would amount to 17,23.49 lakhs from the revenue and 81.37 lakhs from loans, thus leaving a shortage under revenue of forty lakhs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Feb 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 1 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.949 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.9 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 "
Dew Point	71.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.802 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 2 "
Minimum temperature of Air	72.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NW,ESE,W,WNW,
Move ent of wind from midnight to midnight	101 miles

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN

READ ATTENTIVELY AND KEEP IN MIND WELL!

MY AGE IS 25!

I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing weak day by day, accidently I read in the "Jame-Jamshed" about

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, Italy Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

F. K. MODY (Parsi)
Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club,
CHAWPATTI.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, near Marwadi Vidyalaya
BOMBAY No. 4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. G. C. Bhate's public lecture in Marathi on "Responsible Government" in the Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, at 7-30 p.m., Mr. D. G. Dalvi, presiding.

S. S. "China" with Mails of February 15, expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

Mr. Tawade's lecture on "Education in America," National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 3.

Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday.)

Ladies' protest against proposed tramway fares increases by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

1st day of the Bombay Suburban District Conference, Ghatkoper 3 p.m.

Holi Sammelan meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.

The s. s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Fourteenth Extra Meeting.

Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) Annual Inspection 8 a.m.

In aid of South Indian Social League. "Chandrahasa" the Gaiety Theatre, at 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY Mar. 4.

Bombay Tenants' Association meeting Servants of India Society Hall 4 p.m.

Anniversary celebration of Shri Ramakrishna Swami Shardananda's address, Hirabag, C.P. Tank, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

WADIA—On March 1st at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Pestonji N. Wadia, J. P.

It gives us pain to announce the sad and premature death of Manorambi, the wife of Mr. Trivikram Keshav Acarya, which took place on 27th February 1923 at Tara Temple Lane, Grant Road. She was a kind and benevolent lady. She left behind her Madhusudan, her only son of 14 years of age. Her age at the time of death was 32 years. May God give peace to her soul.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN.

On the first day of the Holika Sammelan, to be celebrated under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of The Social Service League a public lecture on 'Holi' will be delivered by Mr. S. R. Khopkar, B.A., to-day, (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the settlement when Dr. V. N. Bhajekar will preside. After the lecture Holi will be kindled and effigy of the Demonese Madira (Liquor) will be burnt.

"EDUCATION IN AMERICA."

Under the auspices of the National Medical College Students Association, Mr. S. R. Tawade, will give a lecture on "Education in America" in the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. All students are cordially invited.

NAGPADA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the Chowki Mohalla, Nagpada.

"ANGORA KHILAFAT ASHRA."

Under the auspices of the Pydhonie Khilafat office a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held to celebrate the "Angora Khilafat Ashra" at Juma Musjid after the Juma prayer to-day (Friday.)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

The Holi festival will be celebrated in the Bengal Club to-morrow (Saturday) in the Club Room, Haroon Buildings, Parel, at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

W. I. VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Birth-day of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated under the auspices of the above Society on Sunday next the 4th instant) at Hirabag (near C. P. Tank, Girgaum) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Sharvananda, President of the Shri Ramakrishna Math at Madras, will address on "The Message of Shri Ramakrishna." Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR T. B. NARIMAN

In view of the eminent public services rendered to this city by Sir Temulji B. Nariman Kt., and in commemoration of his professional jubilee his Medical friends and admirers have arranged to entertain him at a dinner and to present him with a souvenir at the Orient Club, on Tuesday the 13th instant. Members of the medical profession desirous of joining the movement are requested to communicate with Khan Bahadur Dr N. H. Choksy, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE, GHATKOPAR.

The Conference begins next Saturday the 3rd March at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Seth Velji Shivji's compound, near Station, Ghatkopar under the Presidentship of Shriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shijut V. J. Patel being the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Many all-India leaders are expected to attend the Conference, the chief among them being Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Shrimati Sarojni Naidu, Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Vallabhbhai Patel, Abbas Tyabji, Mahadev Desai, Paranjpae, Devidas Gandhi and all the leading Congressmen of Bombay.

There will be a mass meeting in the Conference Pandal on Saturday at 6 p.m. when all the leaders will speak on "The Task before the Nation."

The Conference Pandal is covered with pure khaddar of the Ghatkopar Congress Khadi Bhandar.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Oliveira, this institution held their annual general meeting on Monday evening. The report which was adopted indicated steady progress. The year 1922 closed with 448 members, and in spite of the increase in the subscriptions, there were 67 new admissions and 39 resignations. The annual Catholic Schools hockey tournament was competed for by eight teams, the St. Andrew's High School, Bandra being winners. A report of the Athletic Sports has already appeared in this paper of the fourteenth instant illustrations of the event being printed in last Sunday's "Chronicle" depicting Miss Hyacinthe Mendoza leading in egg and spoon race. Mr. Percy Powell receiving the Championship cup from the hands of His Grace the Bishop of Damaun. Apart from the Sports, debates and lectures are periodically held. His Grace Dr. Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, gave two lectures on "the construction of a speech" and "amplification of a speech" and Revd. Lorrens S. J. gave a lecture on 'bodily health and spiritual vigour." His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has shown a further proof of his active interest in the Gymkhana by offering a library. The statement of accounts submitted shows a balance of Rs. 4698.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play a varied programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

MARWADI VIDYALAYA BOMBAY.

Seth Bhagawandas Kariwal has paid a donation of Rs. 11001 to the above Institutio

MR. G. K. MHATRE.

The two very fine and life-like marble busts of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha and Lady Broacha placed at the Masina's Hospital and unveiled on Thursday by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd are the works of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on 28th ultimo and left there at noon the same day.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 28th ultimo and left there at midnight the same day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER FINED RS, 150,

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Dostmahomed charged Roshanali Moosa Mahommed, a taxi-driver, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human safety.

Mr. Upadhya, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused at about 10-30 a.m. on the 23rd ultimo was driving his car No. 5653/556 belonging to one Haji Abdulla Baboo along Apollo Street when at the junction of the street and Rampart Row he knocked down a Mahomedan named Shaikh Hassan with the right front wheel of his car. The accused was driving his car very fast. Shaikh Hassan was subsequently removed to the G. T. Hospital where his injuries were attended to.

The accused pleading not guilty said his car did not strike the complainant who was ill. He fell down on the road as his car passed him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer hard labour for a period of five week. If the fine fine he recovered Rs. 56 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

FINED RS 300 FOR SELLING OBSCENE, PICTURES.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor. Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Fern charged Thakkar Hirji Ghelabhoy, a photographer of Sandhurst Road, with selling and printing obscene pictures. It was alleged that the accused had 104 negatives and 26 obscene pictures.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default to suffer hard labour for a period of four months.

34 PATHANS REMANDED TO CUSTODY,

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Davison placed 34 Pathans (1) Manbsha Gulsha, (2) Hazrat Gul Nawab and others who were arrested in Teli Gulli in the early hours of Thursday morning on suspicion. The Pathans are suspected of murder dacoities, robberies etc. and were remanded to Police custody.

CHARGED WITH HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deuty Inspector Sampson charged one Virjee Narayan with house-breaking by night and using criminal force to Radhabai wife of Haridas Narayen, residing at Kolbhat Lane.

The complainant's story was that she knew the accused as the partner of her husband Haridas Narayan. On the night of the 23rd ultimo she went to bed in her room fastening the door from inside. At about 2 a.m. while witness was asleep, the accused kept his hand on her left shoulder when she awoke. She, then, raised an alarm when the accused further molested her. Witnesses Balvant Luxman and Keshao Sadeo who were asleep outside on the road came up to her room on hearing the alarm and arrested the accused. The door of her room was fastened from inside with a chain which could be removed by hand from outside.

The case was, then, adjourned.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"FRENCH LEAVE,"

Most of the plays dealing with the Great War have already become back numbers, but "French Leave", produced by the London Farcical Co., still retains its popularity and it was well received by a fairly large house at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night. A young wife, disappointed because her husband, a staff officer, cannot get leave to meet her in Paris, decides to visit brigade-headquarters. This is against military regulations but she gains the desired end by cleverly posing as a French singer visiting her home, where the staff happen to be billeted. As Mdlle Juliette she charms the hearts of the brigadier-general and his officers while jealousy, anger and the fear of discovery play havoc with her husband peace of mind. Such a secret cannot be kept for long, Mdlle Juliette confesses her escapade and then there is trouble all round, but everything works out happily in the end. Much of the success of the evening was due to Miss Jane Comfort in the dual role of Mdlle Juliette, the chic, vivacious Parisian singer, and the loving wife ready to brave anything to be with her soldier husband. The part of the Peppery Brigadier-General, a stern disciplinarian but easily susceptible to the charms of Juliette, was in the capable hands of Mr. Winnington Barnes. Mr. Spencer Geach acted the part of the morose ill-tempered husband. Two other characters deserving mention are the Brigade Mess Corporal (Mr. Andrew Higginson), one of the old school never allowing any of the new Army to forget that "Hofficers is hofficers," and Rifleman Jenks (Mr. Bert Randall) the dapper observant mess waiter.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Montagu's silver report states that China sent both selling and buying orders during the week, sometimes even on the same day, though buying predominated. Indian bazars nibbled almost daily rather cautiously, because often limits were given and China filched away supplies. The Continent sold a fair amount, but America did not operate freely owing, probably, to some China demand coming upon the San Francisco market. The competition between the two great Eastern consuming countries had a natural effect of stiffening the prices, and imparted, at least, temporarily, a measure of confidence in the near prospects of the market.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion on Thursday noon.

At the outset Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Home Member announced to the Council that Khan Saheb Sher Mohmedkhan Bijarani, member for Upper Sind District who had been imprisoned to three years' rigorous imprisonment, was released on bail.

The announcement was received with cheers.

EXCISE DEMAND.

There was then a general discussion on the total demand of Rs. 22,07,000 under the head of excise from budget grants.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) requested the Government to take steps to bring about and realise total prohibition. He said the people were getting impatient of the present excise policy of the Government. At times liquor shops were thrust upon the public who did not want them in their locality.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Minister for Excise) said the policy of the Government was to make a direct attack on the consumption of country liquor and to see that no harm was done to the two cardinal principles, viz:—(1) prevention of illicit distillation and (2) sale of liquor and public revenue. Since the adoption of the new policy it had been found that cases of illicit manufacture and sale of liquor and illicit sale of toddy had been increasing in various parts of the Presidency. This was due not to the policy of rationing liquor but to the excessive price of liquor. The temperance reformers in the past impressed upon the Government the necessity of increasing the liquor duty and the license fees. The Government in addition to this, reduced the strength of liquor. This gave impetus to illicit distillation and sale of liquor. The policy of reducing consumption by means of reasonable price and reducing the hours of sale, etc., had failed. The Government had, therefore, to launch a new policy with the result that this year there had been a reduction of ten per cent. in the sale of the quantity of liquor sold in Bombay and five per cent. in the mofussil. He hoped the same procedure would continue in the coming financial year. In considering the question of prohibition, consideration of revenue should not be lost sight of. A committee had been appointed by the Government in regard to excise question and he urged the House to wait till their report was out.

The total demand for Rs. 22,07,000 was granted.

FOREST GRANT.

Under the head of forest, a grant of Rs. 42,97,000 was then demanded.

Mr. P. N. Adhav (Satara) moved the reduction of the demand by Rs. 5,16,000. He said cost of establishment was growing more every year.

Mr. C. C. Hulkoti (Dharwar) urged for economy and retrenchment.

The Council then adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. R. S. Salgar (Sholapur City): (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many persons have applied to the jailor at Yeravda and to the Government to see Mahatma Gandhi?

(b) How many persins, with their names, were granted the permission?

(c) How many persons, with their names, were refused permission together with the causes for such refusals?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: The information is being obtained.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai (Ahmedabad City): Will Government be pleased to state (a) the names of irrigation experts with Indian or outside irrigation experience who have adversely criticised the Sukkur Barrage Project of 1920 within the special cognisance of the Government?

(b) What steps, if any, do Government intend to take in order to give sufficient facilities to the members of this Council for an independent and critical study of the 1920 Sukkur Barrage Project in its engineering and financial aspects as well as its adverse criticism by irrigation experts before the question is brought up for the consideration of the Council?

(c) Whether the Sukkur Barrage Project of 1920 and its adverse criticism by irrigation experts were submitted to the examination of independent and competent irrigation experts? If so, do Government intend to make printed copies of such reports available to members of the Council?

The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: The Legislative Council will have an opportunity of discussing the Sukkur Barrage Project before it is finally sanctioned.

LEGISLATION ON PROSTITUTION.

2. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas: (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to introduce legislation to mitigate the evil of prostitution?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will they be pleased to state if the legislation is based on the recommendations of the majority report of the Prostitution Committee?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward: (a) and (b) A Bill has been drafted and is under the consideration of Government.

"ADVOCATE OF INDIA" SALE.

AUCTION PUT OFF FOR WANT OF BIDDER.

The business of Messrs. F. F. Gordon, Ltd. (in liquidation) as a going concern was put up for sale by public auction, yesterday afternoon, by Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, at 120 Apollo Street, under instructions of Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator, appointed by the Bombay High Court. The property consisted of the machinery and plant of the printing press known as the "Advocate of India" the stock-in-trade, the office furniture and the right to publish the "Advocate of India" and the "Sunday Advocate" It also included the benefit of the lease of the present premises of the Company. There was a large gathering of people present on the occasion. For well nigh ten minutes no specific bid was proposed by any purchaser and after some hesitation one Mr. Pheroze Jehangir set the ball roll by proposing a bid of two lakhs of rupees. As Mr. Pheroze was the only bidder and his bid was below the reserve price the auction was ultimately put off.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PERMISSION TO MEDICAL STUDENTS,

POLLING DAY FOR CO-OPTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking for the formal permission of the Corporation to the admission of students from the Grant Medical College to the Municipal Maternity Homes at a fee of Rs. 5 per year. The sanction was given as an experimental measure for a term of six months. The Commissioner announced that he would fix the polling day for co-opted members as either 15th or 19th of the month.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the Health Officer had received a letter from the Registrar University, Bombay asking the Municipality to give facilities to students of the Grant Medical College for the M.B., B.S, examination to conduct labour cases in the Municipal Maternity Homes as the Commissioner had already agreed to admit the students on the following conditions:—

(1) Medical students sent by the Hospital authorities will be admitted, not more than two at a time, to attend on and examine patients in their confinement. (2) The Medical Officer in charge of the Home will do her best by such means as may seem best calculated to attain the end in view to secure the maximum number of patients for the students. (3) No patient will be attended by who refuses to be so attended. (4) students, a matter of routine be summoned by telephone on the admission of new Students will delivered, cases and for cases about to be of a but where the caste or community of a patient is such as to render it evident that consent to the presence of students will be refused, students will not be sent for. (5) The facilities offered are only granted temporarily and they will be withdrawn if the admission of the students should tend to a diminution in the number of patients admitted or should prove in any other respect to be undesirable. (6) During their attendance at a Municipal Maternity Home, the students will obey all reasonable orders given to them by the Medical Officer in charge. (7) Students will not be admitted to Municipal Maternity Homes, when the Medical Officer in charge is on leave. (8) The Medical Officer in charge will be entitled to refuse admission to any student, provided she reports forthwith the grounds of refusal to the Dean of the Grant Medical College through the Executive Health Officer.

The students were to pay Rs. 5 each and it was expected that there would be an income of Rs. 1,000 per year.

Dr. Cursetji moved that the letter be approved.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Mahomedbhoy moved that male students should not be allowed.

Sir D. M. Petit said their hospitals were meant to give relief to poor women, and not to train medical students. They should not sacrifice the comforts of the patients for the sake of students, and he thought if they admitted students they would make the homes very unpopular among the poor people.

Dr. Viegas moved that no Mahomedan and Hindu patients should be treated by the students, as they had a great prejudice against it.

Mr. Boman-Behram and Mr. Gamadia opposed the proposition.

Mr. Arbuthnot thought that the students should be helped by the Municipality, and given every facility.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

The Commissioner said the arrangement was only temporary, and if he knew that it was going to give any discomfort to the patients and make the hospitals unpopular, he would never have recommended the scheme. The patients themselves had no objection to the presence of students. He thought in the interests of medical science they should help the students. He had no objection to the letter being sent to the Medical Committee.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said in view of their social customs and prejudices their first business was to see that their women were first educated. It was possible that they might resent the interference of students and instead of encouraging women to take advantage of the hospitals they might scare them away. That was a danger which should not be lost sight of, and must be guarded against. They had not advanced to such a stage that their social prejudices and customs could be brushed aside.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved an amendment that the experiment be tried for six months.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Commissioner should have had the ordinary courtesy to wait for the sanction of the Corporation before he gave permission to students to attend the Homes. What was the use then of asking for the sanction of the Corporation, if that permission was not of much value? They had been merely wasting their time in an academic discussion while the Commissioner had already disposed of the matter by giving his permission. He wanted to know the position of the Corporation in the matter. What if they refused the permission now.

The Commissioner said he would then at once stop the experiment.

Mr. Nariman thought it was not such an urgent matter that the Commissioner could not have waited for the permission of the Corporation before sanctioning the measure. He thought they should not sanction the measure and force students on unwilling patients.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while favouring the experiment for six months thought that they should not force the students on poor patients, because they were powerless to express themselves.

Dr. Vorah also supported the amendment.

The amendment that the experiment be tried for six months was passed, by a majority of votes, as a substantive proposition.

POLLING DAY FOR CO-OPTION.

The Commissioner then announced that he would fix the polling day for co-option of members—since he had received the list of Government nominations to the Corporation—either for the 15th or 19th, whichever was convenient, the nomination day having to be fixed for a date ten days previous to the polling day. The Port Trust amended Act would receives the assent of the Viceroy at an early date, and they would have to send their members to the Port Trust Board of Trustees at an early date. He was giving that information so that they might not be taken by surprise, as he might have to ask them to treat the Port Trust Elections as an urgent matter, as without the Municipal nominees the Port Trust Board would not be complete.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

GOVT. NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen have been nominated to the Corporation by Government:—Messrs. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, P. A. Kelly, E. G. Turner, J. T. Fry, F. W. Petch, Byramji Jijibhoy, R. S. Nikaljay, V. A. Dabholker, N. V. Mandlik, M. A. M. Khan, H. M. Rahimtoolah, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, R. M. Chinoy, Karamali Ibrahim, A. R. I Dintimker and Dr. A. Henriques.

The "Pioneer" understands that the revised electoral rules have been communicated to the Secretary of State and will presumably be shortly considered by Parliament.

The all India Maulvi Pandit Conference will be held at Lucknow on the 15th and 16th April instead of at Hardoi on the 15th and 16th March.—(AoP.)

APPEAL TO HINDU LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Khatib-ul-ulema Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi desires to bring it to the notice of the Newspapers and the public in general:

That in Agra, Mathura and other Districts of the United Provinces, Swami Shardhanand is converting the Muslims by force to Arya Creed, the effects of which will be very baleful to Hindu-Muslim Unity Pandit Motilal Nehru and other Indian leaders should promptly attend to the matter and suspend the propaganda or rather coercion and guard against the time when Muslim susceptibilities might be aroused and compelled to tear away the bonds of unity.—Yours, etc.

QAZI MUZAFFAR UDDIN AHMED.

NECESSITY OF CHAIN IN NEW TRAINS OF G. I. P. RLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was the Down Thana local that leaves Victoria Terminus by 6-45 when between Sion and Vikhroli, a novel incident took place in the train on Tuesday the 27th February, 1923.

2. A certain Christian gentleman—if gentleman at all should he be termed as he proved much more than a ruffian later on—who was half drunk began to call each and every hawker in the train—I mean each and every Chiwarawalla and others. Two boys of that sort, looking to his ape-like misdeeds returned back. A third Marwari Chiwarawalla arrived on the scene. The man called upon him to tell his occupation what he did and many other questions which only an insane man would ask. The Marwari did not like to be accosted in this way and he kept silent. By the effects of a Christian gentleman from Thana, the drunkard was compelled to get down at Ghatkoper. But in the meantime, he heard the words of the Marwari Chiwarawalla, "if he is a sahib, what have I to do with him, I care not" etc. This gave an additional impetus to the Christian's recklessness. The recklessness seemed to change into revenge and he got in the train while it was in motion and wanted to beat the man. He was prevented from doing so by many Bhatias and the Christian acquaintance of his from Thana. Some had to beat him for self-defence. But in the meantime the drunkard was so much excited that he changed his quarrel with the Marwari into a universal one and wanted to fight out every one that stood in the gangway. One of us pulled the chain. The train stopped just near the Carbon-products Mills and the infuriated Christian ruffian pursued his course of fight with an open knife to thrust any one that stood in his passage. All nearly fled away. The ruffian also got down on his way but pierced the sharp end of his knife into the back of an old gentleman—as I learn the clerk of Mr. Javerbhai of Mulund named Mr. Patwardhan—and that was the end of the whole excitement, fury and revenge. The ruffian ran away into the Vikhroli forest to save himself from being caught but at the same time he made a blunder in leaving his cap and coat in the train. The old man was asked to come as far as Thana but all the while he was bleeding. I hear that he was on the point of death yesterday. Poor soul!

Sir, had there been no chain, imagine what would have been the result of these trains—these fashionable American trains?—Yours, etc.

"EYE-WITNESS."

Thana, March 1st.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

A satisfactory budget statement reflected favourably on the tone of the share market for jute shares and a better feeling prevailed though the jute section was almost entirely dominated by Howrah in which a fairly large turnover was witnessed. Clive followed suit with better rates paid for the rest of the stocks in which business took place. Cotton with the exception of Dunbar which registered a rise of about ten points due to covering operations showed no change. In other directions coals had a small turnover with a weakening tendency. The tea and miscellaneous groups attracted little attention wih the usual list figuring in the day's transactions. The Indian Iron and Steel noted an improvement on some enquiry. Government securities remained steady. The stock exchange will be closed till Monday morning on account of the Holi festival. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 58/10, 5 per cent war loan (1945-55) 89/12, 6 per rent bonds 1926 100/10.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla ordinary 110, Imperial Bank 324, Karnani Bank 7.

Railways:—Arrah Sassaram Railway 54, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 68,

Cotton:—Dunbar 245, Keshoram 6/10.

Jute:—Clive 34, Howrah 42/2. Hukumchand ordinary 2/6 discount, Naihati 350. Northbrook 49/14, Orient 171.

Coal:—Baraboni 15/14, Burrakur 36/12 Damagurriah 10/4, New Tetturya 10/8, Raneegunge 53/8, Searsole 13/10. Sendra 18/8.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint 3, Hume Pipe 14, Indian Iron and Steel 55/8, Peaces Slipway 1/4, Indian Glace Kids 1/10, Indo Burma Tin 5/6, Cawanpore Surgar 29/4, Samastipore Sugar 9/4.

Tea:—East India Tea 85.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five-thirty-two pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and three-sixth pence.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amount to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

In Sacred Memory of a Deceased Soul Rs. 15.

BEWARE OF BIDESHI BAITS!

SAVE SCINDIA AND SAVE SWADESHI!

To,

The Shareholders of Scindia, S. N. Co. Ld.

Friends,

You know my views about the Scindia Co.:—

(1) The Agent and the Directors committed great blunders at the outset.

(2) They paid a fancy price for the "Loyalty" (Twenty-five lakhs)!

(3) They spent ten lakhs on her repairs and renovations!

(4) They had no expert advice on shipping at the time!

(5) Their establishment was top heavy!

(6) And they purchased more steamers at a falling market, and without taking into account heavy English Income-tax! These have been great and grave initial blunders; and I am constrained to observe, that two of the Directors, who are out to sell Scindia to-day, were the very persons who talked *very sweet* and gave all assurances, and yet paid no heed to timely warnings; Few others have criticised the Scindia Co. as unsparingly, as the writer has done. And even to-day, he thinks, that further retrenchment is necessary. But let us not shut our eyes to the

VAST DEVELOPMENT

of her coasting trade. Despite the most formidable opposition of the B. I. S. N. Co., the Scindia Co. has been able

(1) To arrange Agencies at Karachi, Mormugao, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Badugra, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppi, Trivendrum, Quilon and Tuticorin on the West Coast; Cuddalore, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Calcutta and Chittagong on the East Coast; Akyab, Moulmein and Rangoon further east, and Colombo and Galle in the South. Further,

(2) Tonnage in 1923 is doubled:—Seven Co's steamers and seven on charter.

(3) No steamer goes in ballast since this year.

(4) Two of Scindia's steamers loaded simultaneously at Karachi, and there is an immediate demand for a third!

(5) There is a continued demand for Scindia ships on the Malabar Coast.

(6) The Rice Merchants' Association have promised their support.

(7) Terms of Contract are negotiated with the various Merchants' Associations of Karachi, Bombay, Cochin, Rangoon, Allepi, Moulmein etc.

(8) There is an ever-growing demand for Scindia's tonnage, not because it is Scindia but because it is Swadeshi.

BEWARE OF BIDESHI BAIT!

All these developments of the Scindia Co. all this moral and material support of the Indian shippers; all this public force of nationalism and Swadeshism; and, last though not the least, the strong support of the non-official members to protect the Coasting Trade of India,, and to abolish the pernicious Rebate system by legislation—I say, friends, all these potent factors have so shaken the Bideshi Company, as to necessitate the latter to devise fresh means for the extinction of the Scindia Co! Friends, you are aware from the Chairman's speech, how the Bideshi Co. and the Bideshi Government hampered and ignored the Scindia Co., so far. To-day, the same Bideshi Co., that has so far failed to crush your Co., is moving heaven and earth to buy your Company! My countrymen, pray, beware!

(1) Pray note, that shipping is recognised as the key industry all the world over.

(2) That the Scindia Co. is the only Swadeshi Co. with great stability.

(3) That owing to Scindia's existence, we get our rice, and coal and timber and cement cheaper.

(4) In the near future, we shall get wheat and sugar and other foodstuffs and merchandise cheaper.

(5) The moment you sell your Scindia Co., that moment the Bideshi Co. will raise freights! And, mind you, friends, it will be the poor who will be mostly hit by high prices.

(6) For your poor neighbours' sake, for your trade's sake, for your country's sake, for God's sake, don't sell the Scindia Co. at this stage. Don't be the tools of the Bideshi Co. Don't walk into the parlour of the Bideshi spider. Don't sell Scindia. Don't sell Swadeshi. Don't sell your nation's proud and precious Industry. Pray note, that some of our most experienced, eminent, able and resourceful countrymen are opposed to the sale of Scindia. They deem it degrading to our patriotism and disastrous to our trade and industry. Friends, save Scindia and save Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

STRIKES IN COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 28

The strike epidemic is spreading and coolies employed in coaling ships in the harbour joined the other workers on strike. Three steamers are held up. The municipality have settled the strike among conservancy coolies by granting and increase of 26 cents per diem.

CUP TIE REPLAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Cup Tie Replays resulted as follow:—

Bolton one Huddersfield nil.

Southampton one Bury nil.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

League first division—Newcastle three Cardiff one, Everton five Middlesborough three, Scottish Cup replay Dundee nil Third Lanark nil, after extra time.

Scottish League results—Partick three Motherwell nil, Hamilton two Hibernian one, Aberdeen one Falkirk one.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The draw for the Semi-Final for the Scottish Cup (Association Football) to be played on the 10th March is as follows:—

Hibernians versus Third Lanark or Dundee at Tynecastle, Edinburgh.

Celtic versus Motherwell at Ibrex Park.—Reuter.

MONEY AT MEHTA'S

Several years' experience has convinced us that a persevering daily enquiry at MEHTA'S AUCTION ROOMS AT MEADOWS STREET (NO. 25), FORT, results in actually snatching excellent money-making bargains. We have always on hand several transactions which cannot wait for a public sale competition and have got to be given away to earliest offers. This should mean something to you. Take your chance!

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SPECIMENS
OF
HANDSPUN and HANDWOVEN CLOTH
will be admitted for show
TO THE
KHADI EXHIBITION
without any charges.
Exhibits should reach the SECRETARY before the 7th of March.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
KHADI EXHIBITION DEPT.
ASOKA BUILDING.
Princess St.—BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 2, 1923.

A MODERN PROCRUSTES.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the passage in Captain Solomon's address to the Governor at Tuesday's function at the Bombay School of Art referring to new Delhi and Sir Edwin Lutyens, and to his Excellency's reply to the same. Among other things, Captain Solomon said.

"This is a period when the dreaded word "Retrenchment" can shatter more edifices than the trumpets of the Priests did at Jericho. But the School of Art appeals to your Excellency to put the crown upon the work that you have called into being, by helping young, trained Indian artists to obtain that field of opportunity which is the very breath of life, and which Delhi can best give.

It appeals to your Excellency to save Indian Art from cold exclusion from Delhi or, scarcely better, from the tempered hospitality of that genial modern Procrustes Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., who stands ready to prune the limbs of the guest who is too tall, and to stretch upon the rack the guest who is too short to fit precisely the bed of his own designing."

Procrustes, we may mention, was a gentleman in Greek mythology who used to invite wayfarers to his house and try to make them fit a certain bed, cutting down those who were too tall and elongating those who were too short—killing his guests, in fact, and incidentally appropriating their belongings. The comparison may seem at first sight hard upon Sir Edwin Lutyens, but it is justified by his pronounced and most unjust hostility to the claim of the Bombay School of Art to participate in the work of decoration of new Delhi, working on their own lines and in their own way. To the philosophic mind the position appears much more complicated than the mere Procrustean image would suggest; for Sir Edwin Lutyens is, in fact, the guest of India, and, we must add, so far as Indians are concerned, a thoroughly unwelcome guest. It is natural that he should overlook the fact in his behaviour since India had no share in his selection and appointment, and he is honoured by the powers that be. But no man could have been chosen for the architect of new Delhi, whose work is less congenial to the Indian spirit. He has absorbed the spirit of Hellenism of a kind but of Indian art he has no inkling nor, it would seem, the slightest feeling for its exquisite traditions. Capt. Solomon's suggestion that a part at least of the mural decoration of new Delhi should be done by Indian artists in the Indian way actually offered to Sir Edwin Lutyens an opportunity of having something in new Delhi which the Indians could appreciate. But he has chosen to receive the offer with derision and is likely to move heaven and earth in order to prevent the Bombay School—which alone is capable of doing mural decorative work upon the scale required in such a manner as to render needless the instruction of eminent British artists who would otherwise be employed at great expense to teach Indian artists what they know by race—from having any chance of displaying its genius at new Delhi.

In his reply to Capt. Solomon Sir George Lloyd definitely championed the claim of the Bombay School to be represented as an artistic unit at new Delhi; but it is to the following passage of his speech that we would draw particular attention:

"Before I conclude I must refer to the note of anxiety which the Principal has sounded lest retrenchment should still further reduce the comparatively exiguous sums which are devoted to the preservation and maintenance of the ancient monuments of India. We in this Presidency are deeply concerned, for there are few parts of India that have a richer store of glorious stone monuments of past Indian greatness. I have personally taken the keenest interest in the monuments of this Presidency and even now we are unable to secure anything like sufficient money for their proper care. One fears to think what would happen to the magnificent Moslem ruins of Champaner, for instance, or of the tombs and mosques at Bijapur and Ahmedabad, the Hindu temples at Pattadakal or of the Buddhist shrines at Karle, Bhaja or Kanheri if the necessary monies for their maintenance and safeguarding were not available; I feel confident indeed that the public of this Presidency will echo my prayer that wherever the sharp edge of the axe may fall it may spare these great monuments of India's greatness and these proud records of her art. To all lovers of Indian art and to all who so keenly desire to see the glories of its ancient traditions handed on to this and future generations, this question is of vital import."

Sir George Lloyd's love of Indian art and of its monuments is well known; also a gentleman in the position of the Governor of Bombay does not on an official occasion express a fear like that expressed in the above quotation without some reason. Can it be the intention of the Retrenchment Committee to cut down the funds allowed to the Archaeological Department for the upkeep and repair of India's ancient monuments, and of the gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra and of the Shalimar in Kashmir, while allowing the monstrous, anti-Indian extravagance of new Delhi to go on? If any such vandalism is in the wind, we hope that our co-operating friends, who after all are Indians, will raise such an outcry in their councils and assemblies that the whole artistic world, of which the Art of India is the heritage, will join with India to denounce the vandals, and force them to give up their sinister design for very shame.

THE NEW BUDGET.

Sir Basil Blackett has presented his first Budget. We suppose it is demanded by the conventions of official amenities that the successor should compliment the most ineffectual and inefficient of predecessors; for otherwise we cannot understand a Finance Member, who pays an undeserved compliment to his predecessor the results of whose financial policy he has himself characterised as follows: "The deficits of the last few years have brought in their train a certain amount of taxation by inflation, a heavy annual charge on the present and future budgets of India, a deterioration in India's credit, an increase in the cost of borrowing, and a depletion of the resources available for desirable capital development." But, without distracting ourselves with the inane accounts of official amenities, and considering only the achievement of Sir Basil Blackett in his first Budget, we are constrained to pronounce it as extremely disappointment. The disappointment is the keener in that Sir Basil does not share the incorrigible optimism of his predecessor and is apparently fully aware of the undesirable elements that have crept into the financial administration of India, thanks chiefly to the neglect and extravagance of the predecessor he has so fulsomely complimented, though he has not had the courage or perspicacity to consider and adopt the only means of rectifying the evils of the last five years, with an aggregate deficit of over a 100 crores. In almost every paragraph of Sir Basil's speech we could underline words and phrases strongly reminiscent of the criticism advanced in these columns from time to time, and particularly since the date of his arrival in this country. Sir Basil knows fully well the unpleasant consequences of unbalanced budgets, and unceasing borrowing, with the possible termination in a "cheating of the creditors" as he describes the operation that every country, ruined by the "Rake's progress," to borrow another of his striking analogies of uninterrupted deficits, will have to adopt sooner or later. He is aware of the miserable muddle in currency and he does not disguise the obvious deception of presenting the accounts of the Government of India at an imaginary and impossible rate of exchange. But, with the possible exception of an overdue reform in the presentment of the national accounts, more in accordance with the actual state of affairs, he has done absolutely nothing genuine and nothing permanent to cure the evils of which he has been so learnedly complaining. Has he been imported from England only to repeat platitudes old as the hills?

For consider the actual achievements. It would, perhaps, be unfair to hold Sir Basil responsible for the shortcomings of his predecessor in office, for the Budget of the current financial year; and we may, therefore, pass over with a brief recapitulation the situation of the finances of India as left by Sir Malcolm Hailey. The current year's Budget, as it finally left the Assembly, had provided for a deficit of over 9 crores with a total net revenue of 133 crores and a total expenditure of 142 crores. The actual revenue is worse by 13.34 crores in the main heads of taxation, which, taken along with the improvements in items like Interests receipts and reductions in expenditure, make the net worsening of 8.34 crores. Add to this the 9.16 crores of deficit originally provided for, and we get the total deficit for the current year of 17.50 crores in all. Sir Basil, we have said, need not be blamed for this; but he must assume the responsibility for censure if he fails to understand the root cause of this deficit. It is due, apart, of course, from military expenditure, to the deliberate over-estimation of revenue heads and intentional under-estimating of the expenditure items, of which his predecessor was always guilty. The truth of this charge appears incontrovertible when we turn to Sir Basil's own peculiar contribution—the Budget for 1923-24. Briefly stated that Budget reduces Civil expenditure by 6.6 crores against the total recommendations for retrenchment made by the Inchcape Committee of 8½ crores, and a military reduction of 5 3/4 crores or a net saving in expenditure of about 11.3 crores. On the existing basis the revenue would still leave a deficit of 5.85 crores, and so Sir Basil proposes an increase of taxation. Before we notice the crowning folly of Sir Basil in selecting for increase a source of revenue whose very continuance in the tax-lists of the Government of India is a disgrace we must point out that Sir Basil has made an innovation in presenting gross figures in place of the net ones as was the fashion under his predecessors. Unless the reader remembers that Sir Basil's figures of revenue and expenditure include the gross receipts and working expenses of the commercial services like the Railways,—he has nowhere given this explanation in the speech, but there can be no other explanation—he would find it difficult to follow the Finance Minister when he speaks of a total expenditure in 1923-4 of 204.37 crores and a total revenue of 198.52 crores for the same year. Opinion may differ as to the merits or necessity of this change, though we fancy it would serve one effective purpose in opening the eyes of the people to the real magnitude of the burden upon them of the present system of Government. Passing on to the detailed features of the Budget, we must draw attention to the miserable amount of saving in the new Budget that the Government of India seem to have determined upon in regard to their pet department of the Army. 5 3/4 crores may seem a big quantity to reduce in a single year,—Sir Basil's assurance that the reduction is brought about by "a substantial reduction in the strength of the British and Indian forces" would have been more welcome had it only referred to the reduction of British forces exclusively since they are the real source of extravagance in our military finance,—but when we consider the large margin for easy retrenchment in this department, when we recall, as was announced in a telegram published yesterday, that the British army estimates for 1923-24 are less by £10 million than those of last year, themselves considerably reduced under the recommendations of the Geddes Committee, this is a bagatelle, which will not solve the problem of Indian deficits Sir Basil has so pains-takingly noticed. Without the details of the reductions proposed in the Civil Departments, it would be premature to offer any criticism beyond the obvious remark that even these fall short of the Inchcape recommendations by nearly two crores. With such a room for reduction in expenditure, we do not see why Sir Basil should have shown a deficit Budget at all. His total deficit of less than 6 crores could be wiped off by a single determined effort in the Army alone, in the reduction of the Waziristan expenditure alone. Between the possibility of still further reduction in expenditure, and the suitability of special sources of revenue for increment, supposing increase in taxation was inevitable, there is a necessary correlation, which Sir Basil seems to have failed to perceive. He has shown the estimates of returns from the Railways and the Post Office on the basis of the increased charges of the last year, which, even if they be realised, will prevent for one more year these departments from rendering the service they may be legitimately expected to render. We should hav fancied, from the really sound financing that is revealed in places in Sir Basil's statement, that he would have learnt the economy of low rates and their connection with growing traffic. But he has not. He does not even improve, if he must have additional revenue, the tariff schedule on the side of luxuries, and offer us some further assurance that the resolution of the Assembly would not be a dead letter in regard to the change in the tariff policy. Had he accepted that resolution loyally, he would have found ample revenues from a simple manipulation of the tariff schedules with a protectionist bias. New industries could not have developed in a year under the highest tariff. Government would thus have got all the revenues they might have needed to cover an honest and unavoidable deficit and at the same time offered an indisputable proof of their *bona fides* in regard to the tariff policy, which the country has every right to suspect. Failing Customs and the productive departments of the Railways and the Post Office, we might have agreed to an increase by a sharper progression in the Income and Super Tax rates, if the deficit was really uncoverable otherwise and the last of its kind.

But the increase in Salt duty is the last any humane Finance Minister should have thought of under conditions like those of India; and were there no other features of Sir Basil's first Budget to condemn it, this alone would be enough to damn it without redemption. The Salt duty doubled at a stroke is simply intolerable, and on no account must be suffered to pass. We have seen there is ample room to retrench still further. We have shown there are other less objectionable sources of possible addition to revenues, if taxation is at all necessary. Salt duty is the one tax that is paid alike by the rich and the poor, but in inverse proportion to their ability. Even under the overriding necessity of war-time finance, Government hesitated to add to that duty; and when eventually they had to take the step in spite of the most trenchant criticism against the measure, Sir William Meyer was careful to make the smallest unavoidable addition to the rate. Sir Basil wants to raise it by a hundred per cent. at a stroke! This callous mockery of the poverty of the poor and the crushing military burden of sixty-two crores furnish another reminder—if a reminder were needed—that the interests of the people of India can only be served under Swaraj.

Notes of the Day

Situation in Kenya.

It is announced from Nairobi that Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya, is proceeding to London, along with a few representatives of the White settlers, to discuss with the Duke of Devonshire the terms of the new proposed settlement of the Indian question. It is a pity that it did not suggest itself to the Governor to invite at the same time a deputation of representative Indians to accompany him to England. In the absence of such a deputation, the Secretary of State may not be able to appreciate sufficiently the point of view of the Indian community and may arrive at decisions not wholly acceptable to the latter. It is, therefore, necessary that the need of such a deputation should be impressed on both the Governor and the Indian community. In the meanwhile the Government of India should strongly represent to the authorities in Kenya the danger of following a provocative policy in regard to Indians. The deportation without due trial of the Indian journalist Mr. Acharya, merely at the suggestion of the Whites, is a high-handed step which is resented by the Indian community and is calculated violently to disturb the political atmosphere in Kenya at a time when it is already overcharged with racial bitterness. If it is true, as our Mombasa correspondent cables, that the local missionaries are foolishly indulging in libellous statements about the religious beliefs of Indians, the sooner a curb were put on their mischievous activities the better for the peace of Kenya. The Government of India cannot afford to sit with folded hands while the political liberties of their nationals are in jeopardy and their religion is subjected to gross insults, not to speak of the fact that Convention of the Whites which the Governor opened has passed a resolution threatening "action prejudicial to the peace."

Bombay Government's Defeats.

Twice during the last few days the Government of Bombay met with two severe defeats at the hands of the Legislative Council, and when a third defeat became imminent they beat a hasty retreat from the position they had taken up and came to a more reasonable frame of mind. At Tuesday's meeting Mr. M. H. W. Hayward sought, by all possible means, to prevent the Council from discussing, on a motion of adjournment, Khan Saheb Sher Mahomed Khan Bijrani's arrest and imprisonment, although the question was raised on the previous day by Mr. Haji. On the extraordinary plea of the Home Member that the ordinary law was not applicable in the case, the President first refused Mr. Haji the necessary permission to move an adjournment of the House, but after reconsidering the matter he granted Mr. Haji's request. The house was so annoyed at the attitude of Government that it threw out a demand for Rs. 25,000 on the motion of Mr. C. M. Gandhi, by a large majority, and when Government found that all further business would be impossible at that rate, they reluctantly refrained from placing further obstacles in the way of a discussion. We shall have more to say on Mr. Bijrani's case on a future occasion. Mr. Hayward's defence of Superintendent Carter, his references to Dr. Kapadia and his pleader for fighting out his case manfully in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court and his criticism of the Magistrate's judgment are fresh in the minds of the public. Mr. Hayward seems incapable of learning from experience, and he is the least responsive of the members of Government, and naturally even the present Council resents his superior attitude. We need not recall his naive inability to differentiate a political prisoner from an ordinary criminal, his refusal to tone down the severity employed in the case of political prisoners; his denial of ill-treatment of prisoners; and his refusal to do justice to people who had suffered at the hands of the police. All these things must be laid at the door of Mr. Hayward, with many other things that have happened since he took charge of the portfolio of "Law and Justice". We are not sure that we have seen the last of Government defeats on matters of policy. Will Mr. Hayward as a self-respecting man give up the burden which is proving too much for his mental equilibrium, especially after the very severe castigation he has received at the hands of the Council?

Arts College for Nasik.

The scheme for an Arts College at Nasik, outlined by the President of the Gokhale Education Society, deserves the heartiest support of the public and especially the public of the northern districts of the Deccan, who will be directly benefited by it. The want of a first grade college has handicapped these districts very considerably in the matter of educational progress. Nasik is admirably suited for the college, on account of its central position, historical traditions and climatic advantages. As Mr. Kulkarni observes, a college at Nasik is likely to attract students even from the Central Provinces and Berars. The Gokhale Education Society, which has to its credit a praiseworthy record of unselfish and successful educational work in the Presidency, offers to undertake the organisation of the work of the college if only the public come forward to subscribe the funds needed. In all about five lakhs will be required, but to start with two lakhs will suffice. It should not be difficult to raise this amount, looking to the nature of the object.

Bombay Medical Union.

Dr. D. M. Gagrat, President of the Bombay Medical Union, in his address at the annual meeting of the Union, had some hard words to say of the attitude of the Secretary of State for India towards the Indian medical profession as exemplied in the recent appointment of thirty Europeans to the I.M.S. on special terms. Dr. Gagrat mercilessly exposed the hollowness of Viscount Peel's reasons for the step. When out of a total of 709 posts in the I.M.S. as many as 554 are in the occupation of Europeans, where was the necessity, Dr. Gagrat asked, for the Secretary of State to offer "special terms" to 30 more Europeans to join the service? Further, there are at present nearly 700 Indians demobilised out of the 1,004 Indians who had been granted temporary Commissions during the War. Some of these have several years' experience and better qualifications than the new European recruits. But Viscount Peel has ignored the claims of these Indians and has gone out of his way to swell the proportion of Europeans in the Service. The injustice, as Dr. Gagrat observes, "not only violates the promises and pledges given to India from time to time of gradually increasing the Indian element in the Indian Medical Service, as in other Services, but is opposed to the policy of retrenchment and economy and is an act of exploitation of India and its poor resources." Dr. Gagrat also referred to the humiliating position assigned to Civil Assistant Surgeons in comparison with the Military Assistant Surgeons. Though the qualifications of both the classes of officers are equal and in some instances the qualifications of the Military Surgeon are distinctly inferior to those of the Civil Surgeon, invidious distinctions are made between them solely on the ground of race and colour, because the Military Assistant Surgeons are exclusively recruited from Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Such glaring distinctions would not be tolerated in any other country. Dr. Gagrat's address also dealt with the questions of the existing extremely inadequate facilities for students in the J. J. Hospital, the recent J. J. Hospital scandal, and the unsatisfactory conditions in municipal dispensaries and hospitals. The new Corporation, when it comes into existence should, without delay, appoint a strong committee to investigate into the working of all these institutions.

CRUSHING MILITARY BURDEN.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

FOUR HOURS' DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

RESULT NOT KNOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora states that the peace treaty was debated for four hours, after which the assembly adjourned. According to the concensus of reports Ministerial statements were not received too warmly and several speakers immediately raised objections to Government proposals, but it is still too early to form an opinion on the strength of the opposition.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN DARDANELLES.

EFFICIENT FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

LONDON, March 1.

Constantinople.—General Harington, in a special order to the troops says that he has just completed his inspection of every unit and he is pleased with the smartness and efficiency throughout. He is most hopeful that peace will be obtained shortly. If the reverse should, unfortunately, be the case, he is confident that no commander could wish for more efficient force than one which he is proud to command. It included the contingent of The Royal Air Force and behind them was the powerful fleet. No finer example of strength founded on friendship could be found than in the three Services represented in Constantinople-Dardanelles area.—Reuter

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

TWO VEXED QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Two questions disturbing the Anglo-French relations are still unsettled, namely, the use of the Cologne railway lines and the French confiscation of 12½ milliard marks *en route* from Cologne to Berlin.

According to the Paris Correspondents, negotiations on the former question are approaching a rupture owing to the irreconcilability of the French demand for permission, virtually, to make over the whole main railway system during the busiest part of the day and the British stipulation that the railways are only for use in great emergencies. The local military authorities will probably refer the difficulty to London and Paris, and ask for fresh instructions. The question of the confiscation of marks is even more serious, for 67 millions of the sum were destined for the British army and the balance was largely for use in the British zone. Up to now, there is no indication of the French releasing the money.—Reuter.

COL WEDGWOOD'S PROPOSAL.

"THE TIME'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, March 1.

A leading article in to-day's "Times" denounces Col. Wedgwood's proposal to withhold Royal Assent from the Indian States Protection Act as mischievous and most inopportune and calculated to re-awaken racial bitterness and to reinforce political agitation in India at the very moment when there are signs of general improvement in the situation. The "Times" admits Col. Wedgwood's sincerity, but deplores his lack of imagination and total lack of political sense. The suggestion that the Governor-General availed himself of the extraordinary tyrannous provision of law to shield from criticism a number of despotic Indian rulers is sheer nonsense. The paper declares that Col. Wedgwood's belitting the war services of the Indian Princes and attacking a distinguished Civil Servant was in incredibly bad taste. As long as the Government of India is responsible to Parliament, every Commoner must be entitled to criticise freely the conduct of administration in India; but, with the growth of self-government in India, the control of Parliament must inevitably decrease, and during the present politically most delicate transition stage, it is obviously desirable that the Government of India should be freed so far as possible from criticism that can only embarrass them and from unnecessary interference from the Cabinet. The Government of India is not a despotic bureaucracy but an efficient, honest and sympathetic body of men perhaps without a parallel in history. They make mistakes; perhaps they have been too narrow in certain matters in the past; but, in view of the difficulty of their task, their moderation has been astonishing. Erratic zeal that would make that task more difficult is deplorable. The Governor-General's power to certify a Bill is at present necessary and there is not the smallest fear of its becoming a habit. As regards future relations between British India and Indian States, when British India has attained to self-government the arrangement that the political department and foreign policy shall remain entirely in the hands of British officials directly under the Viceroy cannot be permanent. Time will come when this difficult problem will have to be faced. —Reuter.

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62 CRORES FOR NEXT YEAR.

SALT DUTY TO BE DOUBLED.

TO COVER 5·85 CRORES' DEFICIT.

INDIA'S GROWING DEBT.

781 CRORES IN 1923.

BUDGET FOR 1922-23.

		Rs. Crores.
Estimated Revenue	..	133·23
„ Expenditure	..	144·39
„ Deficit	..	9·16
Actual Revenue	..	120·75
„ Expenditure	..	138·25
„ Deficit	..	17·5

BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

Revenue	..	1,98·52
Expenditure	..	2,04·37
Deficit	..	5·85

New Taxation: Salt Duty to be doubled yielding 6 crores budgeted as 4 1/2 crores.

Military Expenditure in 1922-23	..	67·34
„ „ for 1923-24	..	62·

The following is the text of the speech of the Finance Member introducing the Budget for 1923-24.

Mr. President,—In rising to-day to present the Budget statement for 1923-24, I claim, and I know I shall receive, the privileges of a new-comer and a new Member. It is a great privilege for me thus to be able to fulfil an old dream of returning to the land of my birth to serve India as so many of my ancestors have done. But two months is a very insufficient time for the task of preparing to present a budget to this House. I am, however, in many ways fortunate. First and foremost, I have the devoted services of the Finance Department under the Hon'ble Mr. Cook. Without their help there would have have been no budget. I am the inheritor of the fruits of three years of hard labour of my friend Sir Malcolm Hailey. If there is a gleam of light in the budget which I am about to present, it is his doing. The fruit is the fruit of seed which he had sown, and I am reaping where he has ploughed. I am afraid that he had to put up with much inclement weather, with storms and rumours of storms, but if there is promise of harvest to-day, the credit is to him. For nothing perhaps am I more indebted to him than for his share in the credit of securing the appointment of the strong and able Retrenchment Committee, which has been so well presided over by Lord Inchcape. Possibly the most interesting part of the paper which I am laying on the table to-day and in the next few days in connection with the budget will be the report of the Inchcape Committee. Lord Inchcape shocked my modesty a few days ago by describing himself as my forerunner. He and his colleagues can perhaps be more aptly compared to the burly forwards in the American game of football on whom falls the duty of charging ahead of the man with the ball and beating down, with all permissible violence, any opponent who threatens to check his progress. Whatever views individual Members may take of this or that recommendation for retrenchment made by the Committee,—and I never heard any recommendation for retrenchment anywhere, except the stopping of the salary of the Finance Member, which was really popular,—I know the whole House will be unanimous in joining with me in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to the Committee for their devoted work, and, as I think I may promise, for their remarkable success in what is the most ungrateful of all ungrateful tasks.

2. Mr. President, my first duty to-day is to lay before this House the figures of the outturn, or rather the probable outturn, of the year 1922-23. Since I came to India, I have much envied the position of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer who, in presenting his budget, is always able to give accurate figures for the year which, under the British system, has just closed and not, as under the Indian system, is about to close. He is not confronted, as I am, with the necessity of making what is after all only a second guess on the basis of the first nine or ten months' experience of what the real figures are for the year preceding the year to which the budget which he is presenting relates. When I have laid before the House the figures for 1922-23, I hope to make a short review of the general financial position of India at the close of 1922-23, that is, the position as it presented itself to a new-comer as I am. It will then be my task to proceed with my proper function to-day—the presentation of the budget for 1923-24.

II.—REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1922-23.

DEFICIT AS NOW ESTIMATED.

The budget estimates of the current year as finally passed provided for a deficit of 9.16 crores, the estimated revenue (including new taxation and increased postage and railway rates expected to yield 18¾ crores), being 133.23 crores, and the expenditure 142.39 crores. There is a saving of 4.14 crores on expenditure, but revenue will be 12.48 crores less than the estimate, so that as now revised the estimates point to a deficit this year of 17½ crores.

REVENUE.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Our revenue estimates were not based on a hope of any marked or striking revival in trade although we certainly expected some slight improvement on the general trade conditions of the previous year. On the whole, this anticipation has been justified. There was considerable stagnation during the earlier part of the summer, but, except perhaps in the cotton mill industry in Bombay, the general feeling prevailing in the business community has for some months been one of mild optimism. Considering the impoverishment of many of our former customers, our exports have undoubtedly shown a promising recovery, and, so far as merchandise alone is concerned, the balance of trade in favour of India during the first ten months of the financial year has been 62 crores which contrasts with an adverse balance of 29½ crores in the corresponding ten months of the preceding year. As against this, there has been a substantial net import of bullion in the current year, but after including the bullion figures there still remains a net balance of 20 crores in favour of India instead of an adverse balance of 33 crores in the first ten months of last year.

CUSTOMS.

Under Customs we budgeted for a total net revenue of 45½ crores, of which 9 crores was expected to accrue from the enhancement of duties imposed in the Finance Act of March last. We now expect a Customs revenue which will be some 3 crores short of the figure budgeted for. The most uncertain, and at the same time one of the most important factors affecting our revenue is to import of sugar, which in the previous year had yielded us the unprecedentedly large figure of 6½ crores at the old rate of duty of 15 per cent. For the current year we did not anticipate the continuance of such abnormally large imports, but expected, on the increased duty of 25 per cent., to realise about 6½ crores. The figures of imports vary in a very erratic way from month to month which makes estimating difficult; recently, owing to a large drop in prices, imports were held up in order to get the benefit of the revised tariff valuation which came into force from the 1st January. We expect, therefore, large imports in the last 3 months of the year though the effect of this will be counterbalanced by the duty being calculated on a lower valuation. On the whole, we expect that the revenue from sugar will be less by 1½ crores than the budget figure. The excise duty on cotton manufactures will also bring us in substantially less than we expected; owing to the high prices of cotton and a fall in the price of cotton cloth in the internal markets, there has recently been a reduced output from the mills, and we expect to be about 60 lakhs down under this head, as regards the other tariff heads, it is probable that there will be some deficiency in the revenue from liquors, matches machinery, cutlery and other manufactured articles, but any losses here should be nearly counterbalanced by increased revenue from import duties on cotton piece-goods (which may give us 96 lakhs more than our estimated revenue of 5,60 lakhs), iron and steel and other metals, while the new excise duty on kerosene is likely to bring us in 89 lakhs as against 40 lakhs budgeted for.

Before leaving the subject of Customs, I must refer briefly to a matter which has attracted some public attention during the year, namely, our revenue from the so-called "luxury" articles, which are assessed to duty at 30 per cent. Hon'ble Members will have seen from time to time various articles in the press, the object of which was to show that this high rate of duty has very seriously affected the trades concerned, and it was implied, if it was not asserter, that a lower rate of duty would have brought in more revenue. These contentions are scarcely borne out by the facts. In the current year we budgeted for a return of 2,84 lakhs from the 30 per cent duty; we actually expect to receive only 11lakhs less in spite of a considerable fall in prices. The principal articles included in the 30 per cent. schedule are motor cars, silk manufactures, glass bangles and beads, and tyers and tubes. Except in the case of silk manufactures, the quantities imported during the first nine months of the current year have been in excess of those imported in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Nearly twice as many motor cars have been imported; and if the value of the cars imported has fallen considerably, this is due partly to the general fall in world prices and partly to the fact that people have been importing the cheaper American car in preference to the more expensive English car. I doubt very much if the duty has had much to do with this substitution. The conclusion is that there is certainly no case at present for any alteration of the schedule.

RAILWAYS.

As Hon. Members will have seen from the published returns, our traffic receipts from railways have been disappointing. The increase in passenger fares was expected to add some 6 crores to the receipts. Traffic both passenger and goods, especially the latter, has, however, fallen off, and as against the estimated gross traffic receipts of 99½ crores, we do not expect to get more than 92, the small improvement over the gross earnings of last year being mainly due to the increased passenger fares. On the other hand, we expect a saving of 2¼ crores on that portion of the expenditure on replacements and renewals which is debitable to revenue, counterbalanced by an excess of about 1 crore in ordinary working expenses. Altogether our net railway revenue is likely to be down by 5¾ crores. Taking into account interest charges, I am sorry to say that the final result for the general tax-payer will be that there will again be no profit from railways, but a loss of about a crore.

POSTS TELEGRAPHS.

The effect of the new postal rates, during the first few months of the financial year, was to reduce correspondence, but there have since been signs of recovery, and the public are now gradually getting used to the higher postal charges. For the present, however, I think we must anticipate a diminution of 1,06 lakhs in our anticipated receipts in 1922-23. There is a small saving in working expenses, and after debiting interest, the department will probably prove to have been running at a profit of about 24 lakhs.

INCOME-TAX.

We expected large arrear income-tax collections, but after the beginning of the year it became evident, not only that the allowances that we should have to make for bad debts, etc., would be large, but also that our revenue was to be seriously affected by heavy refunds which have had to be made in Calcutta as a result of the adjustment system in force under the former Act; fortunately this will, under the new Act, not disturb our estimates again. I understand that in Calcutta companies have in many cases actually received a cheque from the income-tax authorities instead of paying any tax to Government, and the net receipts in Bengal are not expected to be more than 3¼ crores. The collections have been good in the other provinces, particularly in Bombay, though the lower profits which the cotton mills have

(Continued on page 9.)

For the past five years in succession India has had a deficit, the accumulated total amounting to no less than 100 crores and this in spite of the fact that in the last two budgets additional taxation has been imposed, estimated to bring in about 28 crores during 1922-23. The result has been that in the budget for 1923-24, the charge for interest would be increased by 5½ crores Again, as a result of the deficits of the last few years and of the war, India's debt has grown from a total of 411 crores on 31st March 1914 to an estimated total of 7,81 crores on 31st March 1923.

The Finance Member, Sir Basil Blacket, introduced the Indian Budget in the Legislative Assembly, which shows a deficit of 17.5 crores for the current year and of 5.85 crores for the next year. To meet this deficit the only new tax proposed is doubling the salt duty. The Revenue for the current year including new taxation and increase in postal and railway rates expected to yield 18 3/4 crores, was estimated at 133.23 crores but has actually dwindled down to 120.75 crores. The expenditure was estimated at 142.39 crores but actually comes to 138.25—with the result that the estimated deficit of 9.16 crores is increased to 17.5 crores.

Coming to details of Revenue, under Customs the yield is 3 crores short, of the budgetted figure 45½ crores. Under Railways the gross earning budgetted at 99½ crores has dwindled down to 92 92 crores, the net revenue being down by 5 3/4 crores and, taking into account interest charges, the final result for the general tax-payer will again be no profit from railways, but a loss of about a crore. Under Posts and Telegraphs the effect of the new postal rates will be a diminution of 106 lakhs in the anticipated receipts. Under Income tax, there is a total deterioration of 3½ crores. Under Opium and Salt 89 lakhs more are anticipated and there will probably be an improvement of 7 lakhs in Salt.

Under Expenditure for 1922-23 the Budget provided 67.75 crores for the Military Expenditure, excluding 2.13 crores for Waziristan and 52 lakhs for demobilisation charges. The expenditure on Waziristan has actually mounted upto 3.85 crores, demobilisation charges to 2.8 crores, while other Military expenditure amounts to 60½ crores, there being thus a paltry saving of 46 lakhs on Military expenditure. Under Interest there is a saving of 186 lakhs and under other Civil Expenditure there is a saving of 35 lakhs (on account of special provision of 60 lakhs as part of political expenditure in Waziristan) and a saving of 3/4 crore in other Civil expenditure as a result of retrenchment during the year.

Coming to the year 1923-24, the Finance Member said that there has not been time for final conclusions to be arrived at in regard to a great many recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. The result is that in Civil Expenditure the Government of India believe that a reduction of 4 crores can be effected over and above what has already been done either in the ways proposed by the Inchcape Committee or by some modification of them. As regards Military Expenditure, the only effect of retrenchment is that the Military Expenditure for the next year is to be 62 crores, including 1.69 crores for expenditure on Waziristan, that is only 5 3/4 crores less than that budgetted for the current year. The total expenditure under all heads for the next year is estimated to be 2,04.37 crores, being only 11 crores less than in the current year. The Revenue for the next year is estimated at 1,98.52 crores, leaving a deficit of 5.85 crores. Customs are expected to yield a net revenue of 45.09 crores, or 2,79 lakhs more than in the current year; Income Tax 19 crores; Railways a gross yield of 95½ crores; Posts and Telegraphs 147 lakhs. The Finance Member proposes to deal with the deficit in two ways: (a) by continuing the arrangement made a year ago for crediting to revenue the interest on the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, which will reduce the deficit to 4.26 crores; (b) by new taxation. What is the new taxation? After rejecting "promising expedients one after another," the Finance Member could not think of anything better than to add to the crushing burden of the poor by increasing the Salt tax to Rs. 2-8 a maund, that is doubling it to cover the deficit of 4½ crores, giving him a balanced budget and leaving a surplus of 24 lakhs!

The Finance Member foreshadows new sterling borrowings to the extent of £15 million and a rupee loan of 25 crores in the coming year.

Speaking on the exchange question, the Finance Member said that the time has not yet come for a new attempt to fix the rupee, whether at 1s. 4d. 1s. 6d., or any other figure.

INCHCAPE "AXE."

19 CRORES OF RETRENCHMENT.

FINAL REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

The final report of Inchcape Committee will be handed to Viceroy to-morrow. It is suggested that over nineteen crores of retrenchment has been practically divided between the Military and Civil departments.

Lord Inchcape leaves Delhi immediately with General Sir Claude Jocob, Chief of Staff on a visit to Waziristan. Lord Inchcape has paid the warmest tribute to all Departments of the Government of India for the assistance they have furnished him and for the whole-hearted way they have set themselves to effect economies.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

QUESTION RE ENHANCEMENT OF PENSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons, questioned as to whether the enhancement of pensions of certain retired Indian Civil servants could be included in the scope of enquiries of the proposed Royal Commission, a representative of the Government said that the terms of reference had not been finally settled, but an enquiry would be made into the future conditions, and it would not be practicable to review the cases of retired officers which had already been decided.—Reuter.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION INTO S. A. UNION.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

LONDON, March 1.

A Reuter cable from Capetown this morning says, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has delivered an important judgment on the question of Asiatic immigration into the Union. This was passed by a majority of three to two. The Bench confirmed the notice by the Minister of the Interior issued in August 1913, the effect of which is that after that date all Asiatics became prohibited immigrants under the Immigrants' Restriction Act of 1913.

Sir William Solomon, in delivering the Majority Judgement, adhered to the view that the Asiatics as a class were unsuited, on economic grounds, to the requirements of the Union. He did not think that the Minister was actuated by racial motives when he issued the Regulation in question.

The minority, consisting of the Chief Justice and Sir John Kotze held that the notice was *ultra vires* on the ground that the classification was too wide.—Reuter.

HUSBAND COERCION DOCTRINE.

BILL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, March 1.

The House of Lords have read for the second time the Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor which abolishes the legal presumption that a wife is acting under the husband's coercion when she commits crime in his presence. Lord Cave said that the coercion doctrine was obsolete and had no relation with the present day realities. Lord Buckmaster dissented. He held that human nature had not changed. Because women had been given the vote there was no reason to alter legal presumption which had prevailed for eleven hundred years. The memorandum attached to the Bill points out that no such presumption obtains in the laws in the Dominions.—Reuter.

DARLINGTON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, March 1.

The bye-election at Darlington, necessitated by the elevation of the Rt. Hon. Herbert Pike Pease P.C., M.P. to the Peerage has resulted as follows:—

Alderman Pease (Conservative.)... 14,634.
Sherwood (Labour) ..... 11,271.

This represents no change.—Reuter.

MR. WISE'S SIGNIFICANT STEP.

LONDON, March 1.

A significant step has been taken by Mr. E. F. Wise, Acting Assistant Secretary on the Board of Trade, who has resigned from the Civil Service and joined the Central Union of the Russian Cooperative Societies as an Economic Adviser and Director of the London Office of the Russian Co-operative Organisations.—Reuter.

STABLISATION OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 1.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the House of Representatives' resolution authorising that an enquiry shall be made into the cause of the decreased production of gold and silver, and effects of it on Commerce and Industry; and authorising the President to negotiate with the Foreign Governments with a view to the stabilisation and wider use of silver in exchange.—Reuter.

THE KHALIFA'S FLAG.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT AJMER.

SPEECHES AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Secretary of the Ajmer Provincial Khilafat Committee writes:—

The holy Flag sent by Amirul Mominin, Khalifatul Muslimin to the Central Khilafat Committee of India, brought by Mr. Sadiq, Barrister, which reached Bombay on 22nd instant and was despatched to Ajmer on the same day reached here Friday night by Mail. The Provincial Khilafat Committee having made arrangements, all workers with Ulemas and members of the Khilafat deputation, along with an enormous multitude of pilgrims and the general public numbering about a hundred thousand, accorded a most enthusiastic reception at the Railway Station whence the Holy Flag and its fortunate and respected messenger, Mr. Sadiq, were taken to Dargah Sharif in procession. Seth Chhotani, President Central Khilafat, Moulana Moinuddin of Ajmer, Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun, and Maulana Abdul Qayum were seated in the Motor Car which was escorted by Khilafat Volunteers.

On arrival at the Durgah, prayers were offered for the ultimate victory of the Turkish Arms. Thereafter the Holy Flag was taken and kept in Khilafat Office. On the following morning at 9 the Holy Flag as previously announced and arranged was unfurled before a huge congregation. After recitation from the Quran, Seth Chhotani, President, read out an impressive speech, Maulana Shah Syed Mohd. Fakhir then recited a beautiful poem in honor of the Flag, every stanza of which was enthusiastically cheered and read again and again.

UNPRECEDENTED EVENT.

Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun then rose and in a wonderfully eloquent manner first briefly traced the history of the Khilafat from the Holy Prophet to the present day and then proved from historical events the connection of India with the seat of Khilafat from the old. He related the historical facts including the grant of Firman and Robe of Honor by the Khalifa to Sultan Mahmud Toghlak, and pointed out that the grant of a Holy Flag had no precedent in history and was all the more striking for being given for the first time by the Khalifa to an organization of poor humble Muslims with no Government of their own. He further explained at large the real significance of the Holy Flag and responsibilities of keeping the great trust. He concluded his speech with hopes and prayers that Almighty God may guide Muslims to the path of duty to be prepared to cheerfully sacrifice their lives and property for the preservation of the integrity of Khilafat, whereof the Holy Flag is an emblem, and trusted they will take a solemn vow to acquit themselves honorably regarding the sacred trust.

Maulana Shah Suleman Saheb of Phulwari then made an interesting speech and was followed by Maulana Shah Syed Mohd. Fakhir who made a most touching appeal for the Angora Fund which was heartily responded to. A number of saints and divines present gave their robes etc. which were forthwith purchased by the audience for large sums. Meanwhile other speeches were made and poems recited and at midday the meeting came to an end.

A large number of pilgrims, unable to attend the morning meeting having demanded another occasion to see the holy flag, a second meeting was convened in the afternoon. The Holy Flag was again hoisted and Maulana Fakhir made a very interesting speech. Seth Chhotani, President of the Central Khilafat awarded gold medals to the Inderkot Vol. Corps, under Sheikh Ala Noor and silver medal to the Shahjahanpur Volunteer Corps under Shahji Abdul Aziz and another silver medal to Syed Ashiq Ali, local Khilafat, for meritorious services rendered in connection with the Khilafat movement.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

It is worth mentioning here that in the course of the Khilafat meetings continously held in Durgah Sharif during the Urs, and particularly in connection with the arrival of the Holy Flag even a casual observer cannot fail to notice that the entire Muslim community and all Ulemas, Divines and Saints of all shades of opinion whether actively and openly working in the Khilafat movement or not have one and all a very deep-seated attachment towards the Khilafat Cause which in their hearts they believe to be a purely religous cause. Saints and divines who have spent their whole lives in seclusion and appeared to have nothing to do with worldly affairs have been observed to be trying of course in their own way the preservation of the integrity of the Khilafat which they would to be identical with Islam.

The activities of the Central Khilafat Committee Deputation to Ajmer have been most successful.

Official and Personal.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Mr: A.C. Edmonstone, Mr: Purdey and Lieut: Colonel C. F. Hunter have arrived at Government House Bombay.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited Dr. Masina's Hospital at Byculla on the morning of 1st instant.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by the Hon Angela Manners and Capt. G. S. Rawstorne Aide-de-Camp arrived at Government House Thursday afternoon.

Lieut: Colonel A. Hooton has left Government House Bombay.

Their Excellencies gave a Garden Party at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—President Harding has signed the British Debt Funding Bill.—Reuter.

Walter Tatam, who has been charged at Old Bailey with attempting to poison Horwood, has been found unfit to plead, and ordered to be detained at His Majesty's pleasure.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Lord Weardale.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

INDIANS IN SECRETARIATS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Right Hon. Sastri moved:—This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that in order to give the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service an insight into the larger problems of the Imperial administration and policy he would be pleased to appoint, so far as possible, at least one such officer as Secertary, Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary to every department of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

Mr. Raza Ali moved an amendment so that the resolution might apply to Indians in general instead of restricting it to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Sethna in supporting the amendment of Mr. Raza Ali referred to the promise given by Mr. Craik in September 1921 that in the selection of persons to high posts in the secretariat no racial consideration would prevail.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary moved an amendment to the resolution to the following effect that in order to give the Indians an insight into larger problems of the Imperial administration and policy they should be afforded wider opportunities of becoming qualified for appointment to the posts of Secretary, Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary in every department of the secretariat of the Government of India.

Professor Kale opposed the amendment of Mr. Crerar.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas also opposed the amendment of Mr. Crerar.

Mr. Thompson in supporting the Government amendment said, the resolution referred to 23 appointments in 9 departments. According to Mr. Sastri's resolution 9 appointments would be open to 29 Indian members of the Civil Service. The other 14 to be competed by 440 non-Ondians. In this way the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service would get 3 to 1 chance for the appointment of Secretary, Deputy Secretary or other posts, while the non-Indians should have to be content with 30 to 1 chance.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy strongly supported the resolution of Mr. Sastri which was couched in modest terms.

Mr. Sethna, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Lala Ramsaran Das, Syed Raza Ali, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, all supported the resolution and vigorously opposed the amendment of Mr. Crerar.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said, sympathy and efficiency were two shibboleths used by Government during the last two years whenever any question of Indianisation was brought forward. The European members always considered themselves as paragons of intellectualism and thought that Indians were dregs and barbarians. This was not the spirit of the Reforms Act. He added there was no honesty, or integrity in Government.

Sastri replying to the debate accepted the amendment of Mr. Raza Ali. In refusing to accept the amendment of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Sastri said that in using the word "Indian" in his amendment rather freely he had cast a reflection impliedly if not expressly on his own colleagues. The distrust of Indians and the wish to keep them out of the secrets and the trustworthy posts were considerations entirely out of place, and in the name of the Constitution of India Mr. Sastri appealed for complete elimination if such considerations still prevailed.

Mr. Crerar in summing up the debate assured he meant by his amendment no disparagement of the abilities of his colleagues as was wrongly ascribed to him.

The amendment of Mr. Raza Ali was carried. The amendment of Mr. Crerar was put and lost amid non-official applause by 19 votes to 13.

The original resolution of Mr. Sastri as amended by Mr. Raza Ali was then carried. The resolution as finally carried ran thus:—"That in order to give the Indian an insight into larger problems of the imperial administration and policy Government should appoint as far as possible at least one Indian as Secretary, Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary to every department of the Secretariat of the Government of India

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

WITH WHIPPING AMENDMENT PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

The Council of State met again to-day. When after Mr. Ali Baksh Hussain had been sworn in the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary presented the financial statement for the year 1923-24. After a brief restrospect of the salient features of the current year's revenue and expenditure Mr. Cook referred amidst applause to the labours of the Inchcape Committee who showed considerable devotion to public interest in a task of great magnitude. Three parts of their report had been received by the Government of India and the last part was expected to be received to-morrow.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

After Mr. Cook had presented the financial statement, the Hon. Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, moved for the consideration of the Racial Distinctions Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly. Sir Malcolm Hailey, in urging the House to accept the motion, made an impressive speech.

Referring to the Secretary of State's insistence on inclusion of colonials in the definition of European British subjects the Home Member said an attitude of forbearance and largemindedness on the part of India would secure for Indians that better atmosphere which her own Ambassador had attempted to create and done much to foster and which was the one avenue for securing better treatment of Indians in Dominions. Whether His Majesty's Government's decision was right or wrong at all events it did not show any prejudice against the claims of Indians in the Dominions.

Mr. Raza Ali said the Bill would have been more welcome if the Secretary of State had not interfered in the compromise arrived at by the representatives of both the communities. The recent decision of the Court of the United Sates refusing citizenship to a domiciled Indian showed clearly that no special treatment should be given to the people of the United States in India and the Secretary of State's dictation only added insult to injury.

Mr. Lalabhai Samaldas joined in the protest against the Secretary of State's interference.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy welcomed the Bill, with a feeling of gratitude.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then briefly replied to the debate.

Concluding the Home Member said: "If India is to progress on the path of reform and if above all she has to take a greater share in the management of her own affairs then it is essential that she should take with her throughout the Europeans resident in India."

The motion for consideration of the bill was adopted and after a short adjournment for lunch the Council reassembled to discuss the amendments.

AMENDMENTS.

There were six amendments to Racial Distinctions Bill—all in the name of Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary. The first amendment he moved was that the bill shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint. The house agreed to the proposition. Mr. Crerar next moved amendment which will have the effect of extending the powers of High Court to Courts of Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces and Sindh to try European British subjects or deal with them if a reference was made to such court by a Sessions Judge in that province.

Discussion centred round the amendment of Mr. Crerar relating to sections 390 and 391 of the C.P.C., dealing with whipping. The existing Section 390 says that when an accused is sentenced to whipping only the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct. The other section provided that when the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days or if an appeal made until sentence is confirmed; but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after fifteen days. The Legislative Assembly gave the right of appeal from a sentence of whipping also. The amendment of Mr. Crerar was to the effect that when a person is sentenced to whipping only and furnishes bail to the satisfaction of the court for his appearance at such time and place as the court may direct, or is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days. This means that if the accused person is unable to find sureties, the sentence of whipping will be executed and the punishment inflicted on him without waiting for the disposal of the appeal. This amendment was also carried.

When motion for passage of the bill came before the House, Sir Arthur Froom voiced his approval to the bill.

Syed Raza Ali observed that though on the whole the measure was a satisfactory one Government were not entitled to any congratulations on the attitude they had taken on the amendment in troduced in the other House which gave right of appeal to the accused from a sentence of whipping. Government were impervious to the amendments moved there and it must be acknowledged that by skilful manoeuvering they had so managed that the only important amendment carried in the Assembly was practically killed.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy took strong exception to the remarks of Syed Raza Ali.

Mr. Annamalai Chetty supported the bill but said the sentence of whipping should be abolished.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying observed that Mr. Raza Ali had done the Government less than justice by charging them with Machiavellin policy. Mr. Raza Ali had stated that Government had manoeuvered to render null and void the whole of the appeal section. That indicated an amount of cleverness on the part of Government which Sir Malcolm Hailey, disowned and an amount of dishonesty which he repudiated. The bill with the important amendment relating to whipping was then passed. The Council adjourned till Monday March 5th.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTS BUDGET

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 1.

To-day Sir Basil Blackett presents his budget statement to the Legislative Assembly.

The main features of the budget are that the deficit for curent year is now estimated to have risen to 17½ crores, and the deficit for next year would be 5.85 crores. Crediting of interest on gold standard and paper currency reserves to revenue would bring this deficit down to 4¼ crores. The only new taxation proposed is doubling of salt duty which it will be remembered was rejected by the Assembly last year. This taxation is expected to yield 4¼ crores, thus leaving Government a surplus of 24 lakhs. Provincial contributions are not to be reduced next year and loans of 15 million in sterling and 25 crores in rupees are to be raised.

Sir Basil gave the House a review of the position of India's finances in the past and current year. This survey he concluded with advising a policy of waiting in respect of exchange. The Finance Member then dwelt on the position for next year which was estimated to result in a deficit of 5.85 crores. Reduction in Provincial contributions, he said, would be impossible till the Central budget was balanced and the House burst into laughter when he hoped that those interested in the reduction of contributions would help the Government in adopting measures to balance budget in the certainty that by so doing they would be hastening the day when contributions would begin to be realized. When after narrating the steps, Government had taken by way of retrenchment Finance Member showed that they had only one way left of covering the deficit that by additional taxation rose from non-official benches a cry of no, no. Dr. Gour leading it by shouting "No Never?" After a few more sentences when Finance Member said "Our conclusion therefore is that we must ask for some increase on taxation," there was renewed cry of opposition and when the Finance Member said that the deficit was to be covered by increase in salt duty the cry of opposition became more general, one member also shouting "Shame, Shame." In conclusion the Finance Member made strong appeal for crowning their successes by ending the session with balance budget. Amidst loud applause from all quarters of the House the Finance Member resumed his seat after taking exactly one and a half hour in delivering his statement. Finance Member next introduced to give effect to his budget proposals. Assembly then adjourned till 5th March.

The statement of objects and reasons attached to Finance Bill says that the object of the Bill is to provide additional revenue referred to in Budget speech and to continue certain provisions of Indian Finance Act 1922, which would otherwise cease to have effect from 1st April 1923. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for raising of salt duty from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. Opportunity has been taken to make certain minor amendments in tariff schedule necessiated by administrative reasons. These are embodied in clause 3 (1). The substantive changes made are:—(1) The adoption of a new definition of "Machinery and its component parts" and consequential changes in the entries relating to railway and building materials, ships etc. (2) The raising of the duty on sacharine. (3) The withdrawal of the concessional rate in respect of tea chests and of lead. Therefore clause 3 (2) reduces export duty on raw hides and skins from 15 to 5 per cent" advalorem and dispenses with the system of rebates. Clauses 4 and 6 provide for continuance of rate of postage, incometax and supertax prescribed by the Indian Finance Act 1922, while clause 5 provides for credit to revenue for a further period of one year, i. e., till the 31st March 1924 of interest of securities forming part of the paper currency reserve. The Bill provides that the provisions other than those relating to the tariff shall remain in force till the 31st March 1924.

AUSTRIAN FINANCES.

REPORT OF ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMEN

LONDON, Feb. 28.

An highly gratifying improvement in the condition of Austrian finances and internal conditions was described by Sir Henry Strakosch, of the League of Nations, in the course of an interview with Reuter. He announced the success of the first public issue in Britain by Austria under the League of Nations scheme) amounting to one million eight hundred thousand sterling of yearly treasury Bills forming part of a total issue of three and a half million sterling, of which the balance will be subscribed by continental nations. He added that an unexpectedly quick improvement had set in since November, when the Austrian Government agreed to the League of Nations plan involving drastic internal financial reforms. Austrian money was now completely stabilised. The League plan provides for budgetary equilibrium within two years from now. The former State deficit has already been halved and Government's requirements up to January 31st satisfied from her own resources. Confidence was returning and bank deposits increasing rapidly.—Reuter.

VIOLENT GALES IN BRITISH ISLES

CREW COMPELLED TO ABANDON SHIP.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 28.

The British Isles have experienced, during the last two days, violent gales and heavy rains. The latter have caused serious floods in all parts of the country.

A terrific hurricane in the Atlantic with a wind velocity of 120 miles an hour is reported by the American liner "President Arthur" which has arrived at Plymouth.

The Cunard liner "Berengaria" which arrived off the Isle of Wight, yesterday morning, was unable to reach Southampton harbour, a few miles distant, until this morning. Passengers and their luggage were landed by powerful ocean-going tugs which fought their way to the liner in the teeth of the gale.

A mystery surrounds the fate of the crew of the steamer "Clairlogie" who reported, by wireless yesterday, that they were abandoning the ship in their own boats 60 miles off the Cornish coast. Two lifeboats returned, to-day, after a fruitless all-night search for the crew.

COLLISION IN THICK FOG.

The Lowestoft steam trawler "Richmond" landed, this morning, six of the crew of a British cargo-steamer, sunk near the Borkum lightship, early on Monday. A collision occurred in a thick fog and while twelve of the crew got into the port life-boat these six men launched the starboard lifeboat. They rowed about for 24 hours when they had to give up owing to exhaustion. When rescued they were lying semi-conscious in the boat and were suffering greatly from their experiences. The other twelve men were picked up by the French steamer "Yainville."—B. O. W.

SHIPS SUBSIDY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington.—The Senate has killed the Ships Subsidy Bill.—Reuter.

LATER.

Washington.—The decease of the ship Subsidy Bill just a year after it was born leaves the Administration where it was a year ago in dealing with the three billion dollar investment in the war time for building the ships. The task of liquidating this investment through the sale of the ships etc., on hand has been the subject of a lengthy study. The plans about this business will be announced shortly after the Congress adjourns.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN RUHR.

NO GERMAN PROPOSAL TO BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 28.

The Premier stated, in the House of Commons, that the German Government has made no proposal to the British Government with the object of putting an end to the present situation in the Ruhr.—B. O. W.

FRENCH TROOPS' FORCIBLE ENTRY.

BOCHUM SECURITY POLICE DISARMED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Dusseldorf.—The French troops forcibly entered the police barracks at Bochum and disarmed the security police.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOODS FROM RHINELAND

DETAINED "FOR SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INTERESTS."

LEAFIELD, Feb. 28.

Sir Ronald McNeill, under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that all cases of alleged detention of British goods despatched from the Rhineland for England were investigated by the French authorities in the Rhineland with a view to taking such action as might be necessary to safeguard British interests. He added that the French authorities had shown a desire to do everything possible to avoid hampering British trade.—B. O. W.

A PRINCE ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that a German attached to the Franco-Belgian Commission of Control in Essen was attacked in a street. A French patrol rushed up and arrested the aggressors amongst whom was Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Von Lippe, well-known as agitator in Upper Silesia. The papers found in his possession showed that he belongs to a secret nationalist association. The Prince's residence was searched.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF OFFENBURG ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

That the Customary list of expulsions issued daily by the French Authorities are being followed by counter measures on the part of the Germans is announced from the Rhineland notably from Offenburg. The Governor and the Head of the gendarmerie in Offenburg have been arrested for disobeying the French, whereupon the gendarmes left their posts and will also be arrested, and then court martialled.—Reuter.

RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION INCREASES PENALTIES

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Reuter cables from Coblenz that regulations have been issued by the Rhineland High Commission substantially increasing the penalties for infractions of the Ordinances of the Commission. For example sabotage, which is likely to cause loss of life, will be punishable by death, and less serious cases by at least ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

FRENCH TAX ON RUHR COAL.

LONDON, March 1.

Dusseldorf.—General Degoutte has signed a Decree levying a tax on the Ruhr coal and providing for the compulsory assessment of the mines whose managers decline to make the Declarations prescribed by the German Law. Penalties are provided in order to assure the collection of the tax. General prohibition of exports will be maintained.—Reuter.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MUENSTER

LONDON, March 1.

Mainz.—It is reported that, in consequence of a mistake on the part of a pointsmen, one person has been killed and thirteen injured by the collision of the Cologne-Osnabrueck Express and a locomotive near Meunster.—Reuter.

BRITISH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

LEAFIELD, Feb. 28.

The British revenue collected in the present financial year already exceeds the expenditure by 86 millions sterling. Whatever the surplus may prove to be at the end of the financial year, namely, March 31st next, it will go to the redemption of the debt says the "Daily News." The Budget anticipated a surplus of only 706,000 sterling. This satisfactory state of things is due, partly to the fact that taxation generally has produced more than was estimated in the Budget but also to the expenditure being considerably below the Estimates. The Budget anticipated a reduction of 169 millions in expenditure but the reduction is at present 223 millions.—B. O. W.

DRUG EVIL IN CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Ottawa.—The Government statistics show that there are 9,500 drug addicts in Canada of which 7,300 are in "wet" provinces.—Quebec and Columbia. It is pointed out that the seaports of Montreal and Vancouver are the headquarters of the traffic in the hands of the Chinese of whom 35 have been deported and 200 are awaiting deportation. Legislation is a foot with the object of fighting the evil more sternly.—Reuter.

RUSSELL DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The famous Russell divorce case reopened, to-day, when Hon. Hugo Russell presented his second petition alleging misconduct of his wife with Mr. Edgar Jacquard Mayer and a man unknown. The wife and Mr. Mayer deny the charges. An unmarried lady juror was allowed to retire because details of the case are unpleasent and was replaced by a man.—Reuter.

SJT. DAS ON THE COMPROMISE

HOPES OF A DEFINITE SETTLEMENT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

A public meeting was held here this evening with Mr. B. Purshottam Das Tandon in the chair when the Pro-change and No-change leaders addressed the meeting. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Moulana Abdul Majid, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the Patels, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Rajagopalachari addressed the meeting. Pandit Motilal Nehru read the following message from Mr. C. R. Das:—"Friends, it is a matter of congratulation for all of us that Congress parties have made up their differences and have arrived at a common understanding. I wish it were a real settlement of disputes and not merely a temporary adjustment. But such as it is let us accept it as a promise of something more real and definite in future. In the meantime it is our duty to work the constructive programme of the Congress. I desire that every one of you shall help us with money and workers for khaddas and other constructive work. Very little has been done, a great deal of real work has yet to be done. We must work patiently but whole-heartedly and lay the real foundation of the great Indian nation."

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

About one hundred members attended the All-India Congress Committee meeting. The compromise resolution was carried by a large majority and is understood to be different from the proposals which had been under discussion for sometime. Besides those of Mr Rajagopalachari and Pandit Motilal Nehru speeches were made by Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Mrs. Naidu. Several amendments were moved but they were rejected in favour of Mr. Rajagopalachari's motion. A vote of thanks to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was adopted for his efforts to bring about a compromise. This evening there will be a public meeting at which some of the leaders present will speak.

WORKING COMMITTEE DEPUTATION.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, March 1.

The Congress Working Committee Deputation consisting of Messrs. Rajagopalachar, Rajendraprasad, Moazzamali with Devidas Gandhi will tour as follows.

Cawnpore:—2nd March; Bhusaval or Jalgaon, 4th; Amraoti, 5th; Wardha, 6th; Nagpur, 7th; and three days at other places on the way reaching Calcutta on the 11th instant. Calcutta, 11th to 14th March; Bengal 15th to 20th; Behar 21st to 23rd; Punjab 25th March to 2nd April; Sind 4th to 8th April; Ajmer 10th; Ahmedabad 12th; Bombay 13th; Maharashtra and Karnatik 14th to 20th, Kerala and Tamilnadu 22nd to 30th; Andhar and Utkal 1st to 7th May.

The dates and places of halt after the 8th March will be notified later.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY DEPUTATION.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes from Central Khilafat office, Bombay:—

Owing to the emergent Khilafat and Congress meetings at Allahabad, the National Muslim University Deputation's Bombay visits is unavoidably postponed from last February to first week of March. At the request of the National University authorities the date fixed for the Central Khilafat meetings at Delhi is postponed. The Khilafat Working Committee meeting to be held in Bombay on 7th March will fix date for the Central Khilafat meeting at Delhi.

Dr. Ansari, Vice-principal Hadi Hasan forming part of the University Deputation have already arrived and started work. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Maulana Abdul Majid, Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi Sjt. Montal Kothari and Principal Khwaja will arrive on 3rd March.

SALT DUTY.

INCREASE FROM Rs. 1-4 to Rs 2-8.

A Government Press Note states:—

With effect from 1st March, 1923 the general salt duty has been increased from one rupee four annas to two rupees and eight annas per maund. Duty on salt manufactured in Aden remains unchanged.

MILLOWNERS DECLINE ARBITRATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28.

A meeting of the General Board of the Millowners Association held to-day has passed a resolution refusing to sign the arbitrationed deed as suggested by the Labour union as a preliminary to the sitting of Arbitration Board of Sheth Mangaldas and Shrimati Ansuyaben to decide the question of reduction of wages next week. A final meeting has been called to decide the percentage of reduction independently of the Arbitration Board in case the Labour Union does not give up its insistence on the arbitration deed being signed.

DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POISONS BILL.

LONDON, March 1.

The House of Commons have passed the Second Reading of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Bill, giving the Authorities increased powers to deal with illicit traffic in drugs and increasing the penalties to a maximum of ten years' penal servitude and a fine of five thousand sterling.—Reuter.

DISTRESS IN NORTH BENGAL.

IMMEDIATE HELP NEEDED.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I.

(Specially contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle.")

I have just come in, after hearing at first hand the story of a little Muhammedan orphan boy, aged 9 or 10 years, who has been brought in to our shelter. I have no doubt that he has been telling us the simple truth. His story is a strange one. It illustrates in a pathetic manner the breaking up of homes, which a great flood like this involves. The boy's face is very intelligent, much more so than those of the average children of this district. Here is his story:—

Just before the flood came, when the disaster was almost upon them, his father was suddenly killed. He trod on a snake, outside their house and died in a very short time. Then, soon after this, the great inundation suddenly came, and, in the flood itself, the boy got separated from his mother and was nearly drowned. He found his way to another village, at some distance from his own home, and one of the householders gave him his food in return for his work as a cow-boy, hiring him to look after his cow. But sickness came among the cattle after the flood subsided, and the cow died. The boy was turned adrift and managed to find his way back to his own village. There he found that his mother had been lost in the flood and no news at all had come to the village about her. He stayed in the village for some time, but every one was in distress and no one was able to look after him. At last, the little lad, broken down with suffering, set out on his wanderings over the wide world again,—without a home, without father or mother, without any one to care for him.

This time, he was found by a woman in a field, away from the road-side, under a tree. He had gone on and on, till he was too tired to go on any further; he was half-starved with hunger and cold. It was a bitterly cold night while he lay under the tree, and when the woman found him early in the morning he was almost lifeless. She had to warm his limbs and place him near a fire in order to get back circulation. He was chilled through. At first she thought he was nearly dead. Then she obtained for him a little hot milk and poured it down his throat, and he revived. One of the estate officers was in the village, and he took the child to his own home. After two or three days, he brought him to our Relief Committee and showed him to Swamiji, who is now taking care of him.

Mony for Seed.

One wonders how many there are, quite unknown, whose story, if told, would be quite as pitiful as this. Only think, what it has meant for that orphan boy! In few months' time, he has gone through more than a life-time of ordinary suffering, such as we ourselves have to endure. His face has become aged; and he will never again wholly recover his joy of childhood. The orphans, who have been left on our hands by this flood, are likely to increase in number as the scarcity conditions themselves increase.

For it must be remembered that things are by no means over yet. There is absolutely no income for these poor people, till next November and December,—except that which may come from the very small area which has been sown for a *rabi* crop. And this is not likely to bring in much. Therefore the villagers will have to live entirely on credit all this year; and already their credit is practically exhausted. If they are able to get in their seed for this year's harvest, things may be a little better for them, but over a large area even this is still doubtful. Government is now doing its best. It is advancing loans for seed, and the prospect is a little more cheering. Lately, since these loans have been given, the people have become more hopeful; but those who have been working in the flooded area longest, and know the conditions best, are greatly afraid that at any moment things may get suddenly worse and a breakdown may take place, which will mean famine over a wide area. Perpetual vigilance is needed, if this fate is to be avoided.

A New Distress.

In the last few weeks we have been through a great deal of excitement and trouble which has been only indirectly due to the flood. Near to his village is a large *bhil*, which is at the bend of the river and separated from the river by a line of bamboo posts covered with netting. The fishermen have the exclusive right of fishing in this *bhil*, but their work is usually over and finished by the day, called "Saraswati Puja", when the water of the *bhil* is very low and only a few fish are left. It is then given over to the village people to fish in as they like.

This year, however, on account of the flood, the whole fishing was greatly delayed and the work of the fishermen was not finished so early. The fishermen did not wish the usual privilege of fishing, on "Saraswati Puja" Day, to be granted to the people that year. The villagers, on the other hand, in their hungry state, had been looking eagerly forward to "Saraswati Puja" Day, in hope of being able to get a little fish for their families. They, therefore, flocked to the fishing in far greater numbers than before. I myself watched them coming down, and there must have been 800 to 1,000 of them altogether. Then the fishermen, seeing their great number and their excitement, made a compromise with them. They reserved a special part of the *bhil* for themselves and gave up the rest. But even this did not suffice; for the crowd of hungry villagers was so large that they soon went over into the reserved area as well. The Sub-Divisional Officer, who happened to be at Patisar, sent the *chowkidar* and a constable to turn back the crowd, but the crowd beat the constable, and would not apologise afterwards.

For this offence, a charge was laid, and sub-inspectors of the police were brought down with their special constables. Then the trouble began. The villagers came to me from every village and told me how they were being harassed by the police and compelled to give bribes to buy off their own villages. Many of the villagers were caught. Others ran away and kept in hiding, while the police searched their houses. Village after village was treated in this manner, and this new distress was added to the previous distress of hunger and misery. The arrested persons were let out on bail, with all kinds of added expenses, at a time when every single rupee is precious.

Police Tyranny.

An opportunity had been given to the villagers to apologise and to compromise, on the evening of the actual occurrence. But they were, then, in a white heat of indignation, because they felt that their customary privilege of fishing in the *bhil* have been taken from them, just when they needed it most. They had therefore refused. Later on, they repented: but the mischief had been done: the assault case had been laid: the law had to take its course.

Yet how wretched it all was, and how pitiable! At such a time, to be further harrassed in this way! It would appear, that, even with people in such a miserable condition as these, the police were unable to resist the temptation of making their power felt, and taking what they wanted. There are few greater evils in India to-day than these utterly bad relations between the people and the police. The whole atmosphere of modern Indian life is vitiated by them, and until they are put right, no form of Government is going to flourish.

The village people came again and again to me. They were ready to tell me personally exactly what had happened, and I could believe what they said,—making allowance for the usual exaggerations. They took me back to their villages and showed me certain things that the police had done. In one place, they showed me where the police had come in and mixed up together all the seed, the oil-seed with the paddy. They had evidently tried to terrify the people, and they had succeeded. From village after village, men had fled away, not because they were guilty, but through fear of arrest.

Now comes the most pitiful part of the whole story. Whenever I offered to take up their case and expose the police, if only they would give evidence, they drew back in a body and refused. Indeed, the very thought of such a thing made them close their mouths. They were even ready to go back on what they had already said to me, and when the Swamiji, whom they trusted, went round to get further evidence, they refused to say anything more about it even to him.

Then, at last, almost in despair, I got the head-men of the village together and explained the matter to them. I tried to show them how this police tyranny could be brought to an end, if only they would have a little courage and break the vicious circle in which they had got themselves so hopelessly entangled. But one of them said to me, "Sahib, you do not know the police! We have you with us now to protect us but what shall we do when you are gone? We have you with us for a short time; but the police we have with us always." I could not but feel the force of what he said, even though I could not agree with his conclusion. I said to him: "Is it not better to get rid of this fear once and for all?" But he only replied: "Sahib, you don't know the police." And he gave me a proverb in Bengali which might be translated into English: "The toad under the harrow knows each pain that he himself suffers."

There is a story which I find to be prevalent in these parts; I had heard it also in the Punjab. It tells its own lesson. I am almost ashamed to repeat it, because it is so well known in India. The story says that a kind-hearted Englishman, who was a high official, once saw an aged woman in a village trying to lift a load on to her head, but she had not the strength to do it. So the kind-hearted Englishman helped her, and she said to him in blessing: "May God make you a sub-inspector." The Englishman said to her: "Why do you merely pray, that I may be a sub-inspector?" She replied: "Because he is a god on earth: he is higher than the Emperor: he does whatever he likes, and everybody bows before him."

To return to my own story. I was told that one of these recently flooded villages had paid 110 rupees to the police in order to get free from all interference. There had been, since then they said to me, no one arrested from that village. This story was told to Swamiji, and afterwards told quite independently to me: "but as soon as ever the news went abroad, that I might mention names and bring the case of this village into Court, there was an immediate shrinking back and a denial. The word went round to other villages also that they should conceal from Swamiji and myself the amount of the bribes which they had given. It was only after giving them the assurance that I would mention no names and no villages, that they became communicative again.

I found out quickly another thing. These poor illiterate people appear to be fleeced right and left by every underling who hangs about the law courts. They have to pay five or six times over, in order to get the simplest thing done. From one village, three men had been arrested and the villagers told me that when they first went to get them out on bail they had to spend 36 rupees,—not in paying bail, but in getting through the legal formalities,—a matter which ought not to have cost them more than 2 or 3 rupees at the most, if I am not mistaken. Even then their money was exhausted and they had only been able to bail out two of them. They intended to go once again with some more money in order to bail out the other!

It may be asked from me, where they got the money from, if the country-side is in such a wretched condition as I have depicted. Those who know the Indian villagers understand well that there are certain things for which money will always be found, whatever the distress; and the law court is one of these. The money would no doubt be borrowed somehow and the whole village would go security. Or else, here and there, a rupee would be collected and so at last the full amount could be made up. Every villager realises that he himself may be in a similar predicament some day, and therefore he dare not refuse to give whatever he had, even though it might mean taking food from himself and his children.

Permanent Touch Necessary.

But, it may be asked further, whether it is really any good helping people in such hopeless misery and wretchedness. I would answer unhesitatingly "Yes." It is a thousand times worth while. Now, in this terrible hour of trial, it is worth while more than ever before. But the help that is given should not be mere monetary help alone, though that is a primary need. But what in the long run is far more valuable still is the personal touch which has been established by this relief work between the educated classes and the people who live in the villages. The work must not stop, when this present distress is over. It should lead to a permanent organisation of those, who will live in the villages and become the true friends of the villagers; who will help them in all the thousand problems of their lives where literacy and education is needed; who will seek from the very earliest years to train and educate the village children so that they may not be so utterly helpless, in face of all these modern problems, as their fathers were before them.

I return, in conclusion, to my parable about the police. When the sub-inspector is no longer a god on earth, and greater than the Emperor, then and then alone India will get Swaraj.

(To be continued.)

[*P.S.*—I have a special purpose in publishing these articles at the present time in the "Bombay Chronicle." Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy is coming in a few days to Bombay and Ahmedabad. One further effort is needed to cope with the present distress and to provide what is still needed in the way of funds to bring the land of these poor villagers under cultivation. I trust that these articles may keep the interest of the public alive, and that Acharya P. C. Roy when he comes will meet with a warm response to his appeal, so that the sum still remaining, in order to deal adequately with the relief in the flooded area, may be given him.—C. F. A.]

ATTACK ON THE PROPHET.

MOMBASA MUSLIMS INDIGNANT.

Mr. Rashid Bin Saud, chairman of a mass meeting of Indians held at Mombasa cables as follows under date February 28:—

The whole Muhmeddan population is excited and is feeling greatly injured at Rev. Shaw's letter to the Hon. Ormsby Gore published in the "East African Standard" of 3rd February blaspheming Mohomed the Prophet as an embodiment of unrighteousness, darkness. This missionary's mischief making is bringing religious conflict into politics for strengthenng the European settlers' cause. Pray take immediate steps for stopping such mischievous, injurious, unscrupulous articles by Europeans.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Legislative Council carried to-day the resolution of Mr. Beli Ram that all political prisoners be kept in jails situated in healthy and temperate climate. Sir John Maynard opposing pointed out that Government could accept the resolution only if persons who were to receive a special treatment were classified by courts as special class of prisoners. He further explained the difficulties of finding temperate climate except in Simla and other hills.

The resolution of Sardar Raudir Singh for release of Guru-ka-bagh prisoners has been postponed till 8th March.

U.P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb 27.

By thirty-one to twenty-four votes the Legislative Council carried, despite official opposition the resolution recommending that the external side of the reconstituted Allahabad University be abolished and that it be reorganised instead as the University of Agra of the affiliated type. Mr. Chintamani, Education Minister, declared that though the action had been carried he was not prepared to give effect to it. He challenged the supporters of the resolution to bring a vote of censure on him if they liked by proposing a cut in his salary during the budget debate.

At question time Mr. Odonall stated that Government would not interfere with the existing arrangement of the exodus to Nainital for the summer, as it would not reduce expenditure. It was further stated that 141 prisoners convicted of political offences had not yet been given the benefit of the amnesty granted by the Governor and that the number hitherto released was 105

In the Multan city murder case, the accused Sadho, has been sentenced to death the other accused getting one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The All-India Trade Union Congress which was to meet here on 2nd March has been postponed to 24th March as Mr. C. R. Das who was to preside is unable to come to Lahore on the 2nd owing to pressing reasons.

CRUSHING MILITARY BURDEN

(Continued from page 7.)

recently been making will, I fear, affect our revenue from that city in 1923-24. Altogether, we expect a total deterioration of 3¼ crores.

OPIUM AND SALT.

As regards other heads, I need only say that we expect to get 89 lakhs more from opium than we anticipated, and there will probably be some slight improvement—7 lakhs or so—under salt.

EXPENDITURE.

On the expenditure side, there will be a substantial saving of about 1,86 lakhs in our budget provision for interest on debt. Our rupee and sterling borrowings have been larger than we budgetted for, but a full half year's interest in respect of the greater part of these does not fall due till next year; the success of our borrowings has, moreover, enabled us to fund a substantial portion of our floating debt, and the payment of interest made for short periods this year on our new loans is less than that which would have been payable for the replacement of the treasury bills discharged.

OTHER CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

The House will recollect that a special provision of 60 lakhs was entered in the Civil estimates as part of the expenditure in Waziristan (under the head "Political.)" We now anticipate that there will be a saving of nearly 35 lakhs therein, owing to a part of the expenditure being thrown forward to next year. There will also be a saving of ¾ crore in other civil expenditure, mainly as the result of retrenchments carried out during the year.

EXCHANGE.

The average rate of Exchange for which we budgeted was 1s. 4d. We expect no appreciable deviation from the budget under this head.

Before dealing with military expenditure, I must explain briefly a change which has been made in the method of showing the figures; it affects all the non-commercial heads but is most marked in the case of the military portion of the accounts. Our practice in the last two years in distributing exchange adjustments has been to show them against the individual heads of account in so far as the commercial services were concerned, and to lump the entries under one head "Exchange" in respect of the remaining heads. This method would answer well enough if the difference between the statutory rate (2 shillings to the rupee) and the actual rate was fairly small; but it gives our figures a misleading appearance when the difference between the two rates is as large as has been the case during the past two years. It was not at all surprising, therefore, that serious objection was taken to this procedure in the course of the discussion of the budget in both Houses last year, on the ground that it had the effect, on the surface, of largely understanding the actual expenditure incurred on military services. It has now been decided to distribute the exchange adjustments between the individual heads in all future accounts and estimates. The figures of military expenditure which I shall give this morning have accordingly been arrived at after converting sterling into rupees at the rate 1s. 4d.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Budget provided 65.10 crores for the established charges of the Army, 2.13 crores for Waziristan expenditure and 52 lakhs for demobilisation charges, making a total of 67.75 crores. In regard to the Waziristan expenditure my predecessor stated that the figure could be regarded as tentative only, since it is always difficult to forecast the exact effect of military operations of this nature His apprehension has unhappily proved correct and Waziristan expenditure in 1922-23 is now estimated at 3.85 crores. Demobilisation charges will amount to 2.8 crores owing to unexpected progress with the discharge of surplus officers and to a claim from the War Office for the cost of demobilisation of British troops which had become surplus on the reduction of Indian establishments. On the other hand, the established charges will now amount to only 60½ crores, owing to a continued shortage of British troops, fall in prices and a variety of other causes. A careful control has been maintained over these charges; and savings in Budget grants have not been allowed to be re-appropriated for new measures involving a permanent liability of any considerable magnitude, though a small portion had to be made available to meet initial expenditure on equipment the purchase of which could not be further postponed. In spite therefore of the excess expenditure of 1,72 lakhs in Waziristan, we have been able to effect a saving of 46 lakhs in the budget grant for Military expenditure.

SUMMARY OF VARIATIONS.

These variations in revenue and expenditure are summarised below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)
(plus better, —worse).

(i) Customs revenue, less ...		3,12
(ii) Income-tax revenue, less ...		3,42
(iii) Opium and salt revenue, more	96	
(iv) Net revenue from Railway, less	5,86	
(v) Net revenue from Posts and Telegraphs, less	94	
(vi) Interest and Currency receipts, more	51	
(vii) Saving in provision for interest on debt	1,83	
(viii) Saving in Military expenditure	46	
(ix) Saving in civil expenditure (including Political expenditure in Waziristan)	1,21	
	5,00	13,34
		—8,34
Deficit as budgeted for		—9,16
Deficit according to present estimate		—17,50

SUCCESSION OF DEFICITS.

Before I proceed to present the budget for 1923-24, I should like, with the permission of the House, to make a short survey of the financial position of India at the present time, and to attempt to give the House a new-comer's first impressions, or as Mr. Punch would say, first depressions. I am afraid that much of what I say may sound rather superficial, and that I shall be open to the charge of doing what has been done before by more than one globe trotter who, after spending a few weeks in the country, sets to and writes a book about India. One of the many books about India which I brought with me to read on board-ship on my way out was a volume entitled "The Moral and Material Progress Report." I was rather shocked by the odd assumption in the title that there had necessarily been progress. When I came to look into the finances of India for the last few years, I was tempted to wonder whether it was not rather a rake's progress. For five years in succession, India has had a deficit. The accumulated total of these deficits amounts to no less than 100 crores, and this in spite of the fact that in the last two budgets additional taxation has been imposed estimated to bring in about 28 crores during the year 1922-23. Even this is not the whole story. Apart from our revenue deficits, we have spent many crores on unproductive purposes, the expenditure on which is classed as capital expenditure. New Delhi is the most obvious example. I can see no justification, other than sheer necessity, for not treating this expenditure as chargeable against revenue, and in any case it ought to be repaid out of revenue at an early date. Moreover, besides the deficit of the Central Government, the recurring deficits of the provincial Governments and of many local bodies throughout India must not be forgotten.

DANGER OF DEFICITS.

I ask the House to pause a moment and consider what these deficits mean. Unfortunately, we are accustomed in these days all over the world to budget deficits, and familiarity breeds contempt in spite of the fact that more than one awful example is before us among the nations of Europe of the chaos which continued budget deficits inevitably induce. The individual who lives beyond his income year by year does not escape the penalty and the same is true of a State. The individual who makes this mistake quickly finds himself compelled to consent to a ruthless cutting down of his expenditure or is driven either to sell or to mortgage a part or the whole of his possessions; or, in the worst event, to cheat his creditors. A State is in the same position, but the position is frequently obscured by the fact that the State's creditors are in another capacity the citizens of the State and its taxpayers. And the State which is driven to cheat its creditors does not always realise what it is doing although its unsound methods are adopted at the expense not only of the wealth and happiness of its own citizens, but also at considerable risk to social order within its borders. Much of the present unrest in the world is due to the way in which States in all parts of the world have cheated their creditors by unsound currency manipulation and the creation of paper money with no real assets behind it.

INFLATION AND FLOATING DEBT.

India has not entirely escaped the evils of taxation through inflation, but as compared with many other countries she has come off well. Out of the total deficit of 100 crores during the last five years, it is estimated that 31 crores have been covered by the creation of paper money, representing nothing but the I. O. U.'s of the Government of India. The remainder amounting to 69 crores has been raised by borrowing. Moreover to the extent of 22 crores the borrowing has thus far taken the form of issues of Treasury Bills to the public. It is true that, owing to special conditions during 1922-23, we were able to reduce our Treasury Bills by 32 crores, in spite of the deficit, out of the proceeds of long term loans. Still, 22 crores of Treasury Bills in a country like India is far too large an amount to have outstanding. A large volume of Treasury Bills is an evil even in England, where the condition of the money market is such that it is always possible to renew maturing bills by offering a competitive rate, but in India conditions might easily arise under which even an impossibility high rate would be insufficient, and in that case the Government of India would be driven back to replacing the Treasury Bills by paper currency, i.e., would be driven to taxation by inflation.

MATURING DEBT.

In this connection, a word may be said about our early maturing debt. We have to find the means of meeting bonds during the next three or four years to the extent of 5¼ crores in 1923, 3¾ crores in 1925, and nearly 38 crores in 1926. These amounts, too, have to be competed for against other demands on the market, and may be said, in part at any rate, to be one of the outcomes of the deficits for the last few years.

INCREASED INTEREST CHARGE.

But the deficits of 100 crores can be looked at from another point of view, when again their evil effects are prominent. In the budget for 1923-24, the charge for interest would be at least 5½ crores less had it not been for these accumulated deficits. This extra 5½ crores has to be met either by reducing expenditure, possibly by reducing desirable expenditure, or by raising new taxation, or at best by maintaining existing taxes which could otherwise be reduced.

EFFECT ON INDIA'S CREDIT AND HANDICAP TO HER DEVELOPMENT.

Moreover the continued deficits are threatening to impair India's credit in the market both at home and abroad, and increasing the cost of borrowing whether for covering the deficits or for new capital expenditure. India is a country where, as it seems to me, there is an almost unlimited field for new capital expenditure on new development. At the last Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, India established her claim to be one of the eight premier industrial States of the world. Every one admits, however, that India is only at the beginning of her industrial development, and it is out of her capital resources, i.e., out of her accumulated savings and her new savings, that the capital to develop India industrially must be found. We have borrowed all that we could borrow in India and in England during the last few years for capital expenditure purposes, and we have undertaken a minimum programme of 30 crores a year for capital expenditure on Railways. I wish it could be more. So far as I can judge at the present time, the amount which might usefully be spent on profitable development of transportation in India is limited mainly by the possibilities of finding capital resources. Yet we have spent 100 crores out of capital in the last five years in financing deficits, thereby diminishing to a corresponding extent the resources available for developing India. Let us make no mistake about it. If recourse to inflation is ruled out, if it is agreed that the concealed method of taxation by inflation is the worst of all methods, the money to meet the annual expenditure of India, whether on capital or on revenue account, must come out of the savings of the country. The only exception, which is not a real exception, to this statement is that some of the capital may be borrowed abroad, and it has of course been a commonplace of the history of the last century that capital has been found by the older industrial countries of the world for the development of new-comers in the field, to the great advantage both of the borrower and of the lender. But the amount that India can borrow abroad is limited both by the amount available abroad, which in the present condition of the world may prove a comparatively small amount for some time to come, and by the capacity of the borrower to meet the annual charges for interest. These annual charges for interest are in effect a claim on the future resources of India and ultimately come out of the same pocket as the money required to meet the rest of India's expenditure, i.e., out of the savings of the people. To sum up, the deficits of the last few years have brought in their train a certain amount of taxation by inflation, a heavy annual charge on the present and future budgets of India, a deterioration in India's credit, an increase in the cost of borrowing, and a depletion of the resources available for desirable capital development.

NECESSITY FOR STIMULATING HABIT OF INVESTMENT.

Perhaps I may be allowed to digress at this moment to touch on a subject in which I have always taken very great interest. Every one who has studied the subject agrees that a wonderful era of prosperity would be ahead of India if the habit of investment could be stimulated, if investment in India became anything like as general a practice as it is in such countries as England and France. It is true that much has been done in recent years. The rupee loans of the last few years have been unprecedented in amount. But much remains to be done if the Indian people are to form the habit of investing their talents in reproductive enterprises rather than wrapping them up in a napkin, and perhaps I should also add, if some of them could learn to be content with sound and steady returns on the money they invest instead of looking for impossibly high dividends.

I have been making some inquiries as to the progress of the Post Office Cash Certificates. I was an original member of the National Savings Committee appointed in England at the beginning of 1916 largely through the efforts of Mr. Montagu, and was privileged to take a part in what is widely regarded in England as a most extraordinarily successful movement. The change from thriftlessness to thrifty habits which has taken place among many sections of the English people has been described as a revolution. National Savings Certificates to the value of nearly £300 millions are now held by the small investor in the United Kingdom. When I contrast the sales of the Post Office Cash Certificates, which were not inconsiderable during the war when they were first started but have since declined, I cannot help thinking that there must be great possibilities of development in this system. When a great improvement in our financial outlook would result if by development of the Post Office Cash Certificate system a considerable part, if not the whole, of the money required for provincial capital expenditure could be found out of the proceeds of Cash Certificates! It is my earnest hope that before long means may be found for taking up this subject in earnest. It is a subject in which, above all others, if we are to succeed, non-official effort must be enlisted to second governmental action.

GROWTH OF UNPRODUCTIVE DEBT.

As the results of the deficits of the last few years and of the war, India's debt has grown from a total of 4,11 crores on the 31st March 1914 to an estimated total of 7,51 crores on the 31st March 1924. This figure includes the floating debt and the early maturing debt of which I have already spoken, but it excludes no less than 63 crores of obligations which it is I find the practice to treat separately from the debt of India, though as far as I can see these obligations are just as much a part of India's debt as the rest. Taking, however, the figure of 7,51 crores which I have given of the total debt of India on the 31st March 1923, we find that 5,57 crores is classed as productive and 2,24 crores as ordinary or unproductive debt. The proportion of productive to unproductive debt is one which naturally looks strikingly good to any one who thinks of Great Britain's figure of £7,500 millions of debt, all of which has gone in powder and shot. But this comparison must not blind us to the fact that since the 31st March 1914 the total debt has increased by 3,79 crores and the unproductive debt by 2,27 crores, and we must not forget that the yield on that part of our productive debt which is invested in railways has not been sufficient in the last two years to meet the interest charges.

The debt, again, has to be divided between rupee debt and the sterling debt. The rupee debt has risen since the 31st March 1914 from 1,46 crores to 4,21 crores and the sterling debt has risen from £177 millions to £240 millions in the same period. The sterling debt of £240 millions represents a claim on India's production of goods and services in the future up to the value of the principal together with a further claim on those goods and services for interest during the interval until the principal is paid off.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

This question of the sterling debt brings me by a natural transition to a new subject, which is certainly not the last one to be brought to the attention of an incoming Finance Member—I mean the question of currency and exchange. Now, it is no good crying over spilt milk, and I do not think the House will expect me to delve deeply into the history of Indian currency during recent years. It is easy to be wise after the event. There were some wise men, however, even in 1919-20 who held that the

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right course at that time would have been to adopt a waiting policy, and I am convinced that, for the moment at any rate, a waiting policy is still the right policy. What was it that upset the equilibrium of the rupee-sterling exchange which had been so painfully stabilised at 1s. 4d. at about the end of the 19th century? Primarily of course it was the Great War and the adoption of inflationary methods by all the belligerent countries. Whatever system of currency had been in force in India during the Great War, it would have been profoundly disturbed by the events of 1914-18. In so far as India had a choice and was not swept along in the maelstrom of world events, India's choice was necessarily between an attempt to keep the exchange value of the rupee more or less stable and an attempt to keep rupee prices more or less stable. As a matter of fact, India's first choice was the former, and for some time the rupee remained at or about 1s. 4d., but then the rise in the price of silver, which occurred as the natural consequence of the fall in the purchasing power of gold, introduced a new complication. It is impossible over a long period to keep a coin in circulation which is worth more as bullion than it is as current coin. Once the traditional figure of 1s. 4d. for the rupee was departed from, nothing remained stable, though in comparison with the rest of the world Indian prices up till 1920 remained relatively stable in terms of gold. Thus, it was essentially the rise in the price of silver which upset the Indian currency system. I need say no more of the attempt that was made to stablise the rupee at a new, or rather at the old, fixed rate of 2 shillings gold in 1920 except that it failed. Looking back, we are able to say that the attempt was an almost impossible one with all the exchanges of the world out of gear, with world prices moving up and then down with unexampled rapidly, and with relative prices as between one commodity and another fluctuating in an unheard-of manner. Can we say that the position to-day is such that an attempt to give the rupee a fixed value, whether at 1s. 4d. or any other rate, in terms of gold, or in terms of some other currency, is much more likely to succeed than it was in 1920? I think not. The French are in the Ruhr; the whole of continental Europe is faced with the threat of impending chaos; throughout the world prices are unstable; sterling has approached close to par with goad but it is not yet at par; and even if it were at par, it is too soon to say whether political and monetary conditions in the United States may not lead to a fresh cycle of rising prices in terms of dollars which would almost necessarily have to be followed by a rise in sterling prices. For the moment, therefore, I repeat that the time has not yet come for a new attempt to fix the rupee, whether at 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., or any other figure.

STRENGTH OF INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVES.

Subject, however, to one essential condition, namely, that the era of unbalanced budgets, central, provincial and local, in India is succeeded by an era of balanced budgets, there is, I think, reason to regard the currency position of India with some satisfaction. We had a good monsoon last year and India's export trade has taken a turn for the better. For internal purposes the metalic reserve of silver seems to be fully ample to maintain the convertibility of the paper currency. In addition to the reserve of silver rupees, there is in the Paper Currency Reserve a sum of £24 millions in gold, and in sterling securities, easily convertible into foreign exchange, a total of £5,800,000 sterling. Over and above and outside these Reverse, we have £40 millions in the Gold Standard Reserve. In spite of the separation between the two Reserves, if we are looking at the resources in the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve all the serve same purpose.

MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGE.

The movements of the rupee-sterling exchage during the past year reflect a clear improvements in the position of the rupee. A year ago, in February 1922, the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London had fallen as low as 1s. 2 1/1 5/6d., and it was not till the end of December that it reached 1s. 4d. Since then, after a rather rapid rise to over 1s. 5d., followed by a sharp reaction, it is for the moment fairly steady at between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4¼d. This improvement in terms of sterling reflects an even greater improvement in terms of gold owing to the rise which has taken place during the year in the value of sterling in terms of gold, and the improvement is reflected also in prices. The Bombay Labour Office figure for Indian wholesale prices for December, 1921, was 190. For December, 1922, the corresponding figure was 173. There has been a still more striking fall in retail prices of food-grains. This fall in Indian prices has been taking place during a period in which there has been an actual rise in dollar prices and sterling prices have remained approximately stationary.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON EXCHANGE.

I have said that I do not think the time has come for fixing on a new policy in regard to exchange. I do, however, want to make one or two general observations. There is no sanctity in this era of instability about any particular rate of exchange, whether 1s. 4d. or 2s. or anything else; it is simply a question of what rate of exchange best suits India's needs. Ultimately India's payments outside India are, and must be, made in the form of exports of Indian goods and services. But, if we look at the matter from the narrow point of view of the budget, the following statistical data are of interest. The Government of India's sterling debt of £240 millions sterling at 1s. 4d. amounts to 360 crores, at 1s. 5d. it amounts to 339 crores, at 1s. 6d. it amounts to 320 crores, while at 2s. it amounts to 240 crores. Of the deficit for 1922-23, 5½ crores would have been saved had exchange been at 1s. 6d. and 9½ crores if it had been at 1s. 8d. Statistics proverbially can be made to prove anything. Nevertheless, these figures are striking and it must be remembered that, apart from the sterling indebtedness of the Government of India, there are large sterling debts owed by municipalities, port trusts, and many other Indian borrowers, who would all be individually benefited by a higher exchange so far as their sterling indebtedness is concerned. Then, again, although since 1920 the tendency of rupee prices to remain relatively more stable than world prices, or rather to follow changes in world prices rather slowly, has to a large extent ceased to operate, it is very doubtful, I think, whether internal prices in India have yet adjusted themselves to a level corresponding to a 1s. 4d. exchange, so that were exchange stabilised now at 1s. 4d., internal prices would have to go up, and certainly there are various kinds of Government expenditure which would have to go up considerably in terms of rupees. Finally, we do not want ever again to find the rupee more valuable as bullion than as currency. That is one side of the picture. There is, of course, another side. An attempt to force up exchange violently would at once cause stringency. Severe stringency in the money market is never desirable for its own sake, is always bad for trade for the time-being, and is most inconvenient from the point of view of a Government which is engaged on a programme of capital expenditure, involving considerable capital borrowings. Any policy which threatened seriously to restrict India's exports is also to be deprecated, and trade above all desires stability of exchange, perhaps even more than stability of prices. I myself had some part in the International Conference at Genoa last April and May, and the first recommendation of that Conference was that "an essential requisite of the economic reconstruction of Europe is the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency." If, therefore, the time has not yet come for an attempt finally to stabilise the currency of India, stability is our goal and we mean to achieve it at the first opportunity.

IV.—BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

EXPENDITURE.

While drawing attention to the above recommendation of the Genoa Conference, I am naturally led to quote another of its most important recommendations, which reads:

"In each country, the first step towards re-establishing a gold standard would be the balancing of the annual expenditure of the State without the creation of fresh credit unrepresented by new assets. The balancing of the budget is the first consideration."

What then about the budget or 1923-24? Is it going to be balanced? The Members of the Legislature are not the only people in India who are taking an interest in this question. Only a few days ago, I received the followig postcard:—

"Sir, kindly let us know by wire at our expense whether the customs duty will be decreased or increased on foreign imported wines and spirits. Awaiting your favourable reply by wire."

RETRENCHMENT CCMMITTEE.

At the outset of my statement of the figures or 1932-24, I must explain what action the Government of India propose to adopt in order to be able to show the result of the report of the Retrenchment Committee in the budget figures. The first part of the report of the Inchcape Committee came into the hands of the Government little more than a fortnight ago, while the second part of the report reached us only on Saturday last. The complete and final report was not signed until yesterday. It has been a difficult problem to decide how to fit the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee into the budget. A report of this importance obviously requires careful and detailed examination by the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State, and the House will naturally desire an opportunity of studying the proposals on their merits. There has not been time, therefore for final conclusions to be arrived at in regard to a great many of the Committee's recommendations. On the other hand, it was obviously necessary to frame a budget in which allowance would be made for the reductions in expenditure which we all expect to result from the Committee's work. In any circumstances, it would, of course, have been impossible, and it is clearly recognised by the Retrenchment Committee itself that it would be impossible, to obtain the full value of the cuts which are to be made in the first year of operation. Some of the retrenchments proposed can only be introduced gradually so that allowance has to be made for what I may call the "lag," while in many cases allowance has to be made for extra expenditure on what I may call the "terminal charge," i.e., special charges which have to be incurred in closing down establishments and getting rid of the staff. Throughout its report, the Committee's recommendations are given in the form of reductions on the budget figures for 1922-23 which are of course quite different from the budget figues for 1923-24 as they appear before allowance is made for special cuts hard on the Committee's recommendations. A fair proportion of the total reductions recommended by the Committee are either automatic reductions on the 1922-23 figures or actual retrenchments which we ourselves have been able to effect n the budget for 1923-24 in advance of the receipt of the Committee's recommendations. The activities of the Committee cast their shadow before, and estimates prepared in the atmosphere of economy which they created naturally reflected part of that atmosphere.

EXTENT TO WHICH CREDIT HAS BEEN TAKEN IN BUDGET FOR ERTRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

In the Military budget, we have been able to take credit for the reductions, which, subject to final agreement with the authorities in London, we propose to effect as the outcome of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations. This we were able to do because we had advance knowledge of the reductions which were going to be proposed, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief working in close co-operation with the Retrenchment Committee and with his Colleagues in the Government, had arrived at a general agreement in regard to the total. In the case of the Posts and Telegraphs budget, we have been able to present figures showing the effect for 1923-24 of some though not all of the reductions which we propose to effect in consequence of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. Our preparations could not be so far advanced in regard to the other Civil Departments. It was necesary to prepare, for the purpose of presentation to this House, the estimates for the Demands for Grants before we had sufficient knowledge of the proposals which were going to be made by the Retrenchment Committee. The estimates for the Demands for Grants, which are about to be presented accordingly show the figures of civil expenditure before allowance is made for special retrenchments consequent on the report of the Committee. As I have already explained, this does not mean that none of the results of what the Committee recommends appear in those estimates, but simply that the final retrenchments are not included in the figures.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

Our problem therefore has been how to include in the budget statement the additional reductions which we hoped to effect after studying the report of the Committee, and how to place the House in a position to examine and vote on the Demands for Grants in proper form. The Government are not yet in a position to announce definitely which of the particular recommendations of the Committee will be adopted; nor has it been possible to frame an accurate forecast of the allowance to be made for the fact that particular retrenchments cannot come into full effect as early as the 1st April 1123. But after giving careful consideration to the report, the Government of India have decided that they will be justified in taking the responsibility of saying that they believe that a reduction of 4 crores can be effected, over and above what has already been done, either in the ways proposed by the Retrenchment Committee or by some modification of them A further paper will be circulated as soon as possible showing how this lump sum reduction of 4 crores is proposed to be spread over the various heads, and when the time comes for voting upon the Demands for Grants, the House will be asked to vote not the original total of each head but only the total as reduced in each case by special cut made in the light of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations. In the non-military portion of the Budget excluding interests the Committee recommend reductions of about 8½ crores on a total Budget estimate in 1922-23 of 103,9 crores. The corresponding figure in our detailed Budget statements for 1923-24 is 101.3 crores, a reduction of 2.6 crores. The House will see that our cut of 4 crores with the amount of 2.6 crores which represents retrenchments proposed by the Committee already taken account of in the estimates, makes a total of 6.6 crores. The difference between these two figures, amounting to less than two crores, represents the allowance which it is thought necessary to make for the fact that many of the recommendations, even if accepted, cannot be in full operation during 1923-24. This allowance is not a large one. The Government of India will do their utmost to make sure of converting their hopes into accomplished facts and will leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to make actual reductions to the full extent of the 4 crores. We must cut our coat according to our cloth, and where necessity drives, we must be content to forego even desirable outlays. But I cannot conceal from the House that it will task all our ingenuity to give full effect to the 4 crores reduction within the year 1923-24, and that some risks are being taken in assuming that figure for Budget purposes.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Some risks are also being taken in regard to our Military expenditure, risks of the same financial kind as in the case of Civil expenditure owing to the uncertainties caused by the circumstances in which our estimates have had to be framed, and risks of a military nature as well In the case of Military expenditure the total for which the House will be asked to provide funds in 1923-24 is 62 crores. This figure represents, as I have already explained, the total required after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. This total, which includes 1.69 crores for expenditure in Waziristan, compares with the total of 67¾ crores for 1922-23, a reduction of 5¾ crores.

Opportunity will arise in the ordinary course for a general discussion by this House of the Army expenditure, but I may say that in the forefront of these reductions and forming the pivot on which the other reductions depend is a substantial reduction in the strength of British and Indian forces.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

I am not in a position to-day to give details of the reductions in troops which it is proposed to effect. These reductions are being discussed between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. The form which the reductions should take is necessarily a matter of some intricacy and complication as it is desirable to impair as little as possible the essential structure and organisation of the Army and so to retain after the reductions the maximum degree of efficiency. The decision, as the House will understand, is also a very responsible one and the difficulties being what they are, there simply has not been time to arrive at final decisions. In any case the full financial effect of these reductions and of other proposals in regard to the military expenditure cannot for practical reasons be expected in the coming year. If these reductions and the others which have been agreed upon could have been fully and effectively in operation by the 1st of April, 1923, the net Military budget for 1923-24 would be 57.75 crores, but a sum of 4.25 crores has to be allowed for special expenditure in Waziristan and for the fact that the reductions cannot be in full force throughout the year.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1923-24.

It is not my intention to-day to go through the expenditure for 1923-24 in detail. Full statements under the various heads will be circulated, and I think it will be for the convenience of the House that I should leave Hon. Members to study these for themselves. It will be enough for me to say now, therefore, that, as compared with the original Budget Estimate of expenditure for 1922-23 of 2,15.27 crores inclusive of the working expenses of commercial departments, our total expenditure for 1923-24, taking sterling expenditure at the rate of exchange of 1s. 4d. per rupee, is estimated to be 2.04.37 crores, a reduction of 11 crores in spite of an increase of 1¾ crores for interest.

REVENUE, 1923-24.

I turn now to the Revenue. In framing our revenue forecast, we have assumed that trade conditions will continue much as they are at present. We have allowed, that is, for a small growth in revenue such as may normally be expected from year to year; we have not counted upon any early boom in foreign trade.

CUSTOMS.

Under Customs, I do not think we can prudently anticipate for next year imports of sugar on anything like the same scale as in 1921-22, and allowing for the new tariff valuation we estimate a revenue from sugar of 5 crores as against 4¼ crores for the current year. As regards the other tariff heads, we have either repeated the figure which we anticipate for the current year, or have provided for a small increase where an expansion seems probable. Altogether we assume a total gross revenue of 45.99 crores, or, allowing for refunds, a net revenue of 45.09 crores, which is 2,79 lakhs more than what we now expect to collect in the current year. This figure is arrived at after allowing for a reduction to 5 per cent. all round of the export duty on hides and skins, a reduction necessitated by the state of the trade.

INCOME TAX.

As regards Income Tax, we shall not again have to make the heavy refunds to which I have already referred; on the other hand, there is fairly certain to be a falling off of revenue in Bombay, while the collection of arrears will also be less; these may be expected to balance each other, and we have entered a revenue of 19 crores, which is roughly the same as we expect to raise this year.

RAILWAYS.

I come now to the Railway budget. There is no doubt that as soon as any marked revival in internal trade takes place, Railway earnings ought to show a considerable rise; the autumn harvest has been so good and the promises for the spring crop are so favourable that it is not unreasonable to expect a revival before long. The difficulty is to say how soon this revival will occur. Traffic receipts suffered a check in 1922-23, and on the whole I do not think it is safe to budget on the assumption that there will be a very rapid revival in 1923-24. Our estimate for gross traffic receipts is accordingly put at 95½ crores. It is 3½ crores higher than the revised estimate for 1922-23. Two factors account in the main for this increase of 3½ crores. The first is that in the earlier months of 1922-23 there was a considerable loss of revenue due to the strike on the East Indian Railway and the second is that the present increased rates did not come fully into effect on all Railways until about the 1st of July, 1922.

Working expenses and interest and other charges, without allowing for the share attributable to this head of the Inchcape Committee's cuts, amount to nearly the same figure, leaving a net profit for the year of 35 lakhs which compares with the net loss on the current year's budget as now revised of Rs. 92,60,000.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the case of Posts and Telegraphs, we are able to estimate for a net receipt of 147 lakhs as compared with the net receipt of 24 lakhs in the 1922-23 budget as revised. This improvement is due in part to expected recovery in revenue and in part to reductions in working expenses made in atticipation of, or in consequence of, the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee.

TOTAL REVENUE.

We thus arrive at the following budget position on the basis of existing taxation. As against an expenditure of 2,04.37 crores, we have an expected revenue of 1,93.52 crores, leaving a deficit of 5.85 crores. Before I proceed to explain to the House what we propose to do in regard to this deficit, I must turn for a moment to our ways and means position.

V.—WAYS AND MEANS.

Public attention is usually concentrated on the annual budget of revenue and expenditure but the Ways and Means budget is of equal importance, for after all it is the Ways and Means budget which shows the sums which the Government has to pay but under one head or another during the year and the sums which it has to get in from the public. Whether it is a provincial overdraft or an advance on capital account, or whether it is a revenue deficit, the money to meet the outgoing has to be got in before it can go out. The Ways and Means budget is, however, one which it is difficult to present in a clear and easily intelligible form. It is never possible to adhere to a strict programme in regard to Ways and Means operations. In financing the country's various liabilities and in finding cash for our own and the provinces' day to day disbursements, we have to be guided very largely by the changing conditions of the money market both here and in London.

FUNDING OF FLOATING DEBT.

During the current year we expect to meet liabilities, over and above what has been met from revenue, amounting to 106 crores. These will have been financed mainly out of the proceeds of our rupee and sterling loans which have been on an unprecedentedly large scale. Our rupee loan realised nearly 47 crores and £31½ millions was borrowed in London during the year. One satisfactory feature of the year, to which I have already referred, is that out of these borrowings we have been able to reduce our floating debt by 40.6 crores, of which 32.4 crores consists of a net discharge of Treasury Bills held by the public and 8.2 crores of a cancellation of Treasury Bills held in the Currency Reserve. We cannot hope to continue the reduction of floating debt on the same scale over a long period, but I feel sure that the House will agree with me that it must be our constant policy to secure the early extinction of the floating debt by its concession into securities of longer term.

REMITTANCES TO LONDON, 1922-23.

Our sterling borrowings have facilitated the provision in London of the sums required to meet our sterling obligations during the year. But advantage has been taken of the strengthening of exchange which occured at the New Year to effect remittance by the method of selling Council Bills. Weekly sales have been taking place of moderate amounts since the beginning of January, and we have thereby been placing funds in London at a moment which, although somewhat in advance of actual requirements, is nevertheless convenient to the market. We anticipate that our balance in London will be about £8 millions on the 31st March 1923 as against a normal minimum balance of £4 millions, but the surplus will be required early in the few financial year.

SUMMARY.

The following statement summarises the Ways and Means operations for India and England together during 1922-23 and 1923-24:—

LIABILITIES.

(Crores of rupees.)	Revised.	Budget.
Railway capital outlay	21.4	38.6
Delhi, Irrigation and Telegraph capital outlay	3.0	2.9
Discharge of funded debts, etc.	12.4	5.2
Discharge of Treasury Bills—		
With the public	32.4	
In the Paper Currency Reserve	8.2	5.5
Loans to Provincial Governments	11.4	13.5
Central Government's revenue deficit	17.3	...
Drawings of Provincial Governments	...	1.3
	106.1	67.0

Met as follows:—

Central Government's revenue surplus	...	.2
Surplus revenue of Provincial Governments ...	1.0	...
Rupee loans	46.9	25.0
Sterling loans ,converted at 1s. 4d.)	47.3	22.7
Net Receipts from Savings Bank deposits, etc.	3.1	5.0
Miscellaneous Items	2.3	2.1
Reduction of cash balances ...	5.3	11.9
	106.1	67.0

FORECAST FOR 1923-24.

In 1923-24, if the measures which I propose are adopted, we shall not again have to face the necessity of financing a large revenue deficit. Our largest liability will be for Railway Capital outlay. During 1922-23, it has not been possible to spend the full 30 crores allotted under the 5-year programme; there will be a large carry forward. We are adding this to the 30 crores for next year, making a total of 38.6 crores to be provided for capital expenditure on Railways in 1923-24. We have about 5½ crores of maturing bonds to meet, and our other Capital outlay is expected to reach about 3 crores. Loans or overdrafts to the Provincial Governments will absorb 13½ crores, the greater part of which will go to the Bombay Government for expenditure on their Development scheme.

REMITTANCES TO LONDON, 1923-24.

We expect to start the year, as I have already said, with a cash balance of £8 millions in London. We are assuming, for the purpose of the Ways and Means estimate, that we shall be able to raise £15 millions by new sterling borrowings. We are assuming for budget purposes also that we shall be able to secure a rupee loan of 25 crores. With these resources, we hope to meet the liabilities I have mentioned, and in addition to effect a further reduction of five or six crores in our floating debt. In addition to the new sterling borrowings of £15 millions we estimate that we shall require to remit £27 millions to London from India during 1923-24. It is unnecessary, I think, for me to discuss at the present moment the various alternative methods of effecting this remittance. In addition to the ordinary method of purchase of exchange, the £5¾ millions in the Paper Currency Reserve in London, and after that the Gold Standard Reserve of £40 millions, can be drawn upon against an equivalent earmarking of rupees for those Reserves in India. Which particular combination of the various methods available will be adopted is a matter upon which it is impossible for Government to commit themselves in advance, since much must depend upon exchange conditions during the year.

VI.—PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

There is another subject on which I should like to say a word owing to its close connection with the problem of covering our deficit, and that is the vexed question of the provincial contributions. I do not think that any one considering Indian finances at the present time can fail to be impressed by the undesirability of a long continuance of the present unsatisfactory position in regard to the provincial contributions. The Government of India have stated plainly that, as soon as they are able to do so, they intend to reduce, and eventually extinguish, these contributions. I am aware that this is not the solution which finds universal favour, though I think this is what the majority of the Provincial Governments desire. But so long as we have a deficit in the Central budget, it is obviously impossible for us to make a beginning with the reduction of provincial contributions. Meanwhile, every Provincial Government, without exception, is finding very great difficulty in balancing its budget. The majority, I am afraid, did not succeed in doing so in 1922-23, though they are doing better I am glad to see for 1923-24. It has been suggested to me by more than one spokesman for the provinces that there is a feeling in the minds of the Provincial Governments and of their Legislatures that it would be unwise for them to show balanced budgets. They are, it is hinted, taking a leaf out of the book of some charitable and religious bodies which make a habit of showing an annual deficit in order to make a striking appeal to their supporters to come to their rescue. The Provincial Governments think, it is said, that they will get more sympathy from the Central Government and get rid of their provincial contributions quicker if they can show a handsome deficit and appeal to the charity of the Central Government. I should like to say for my part that the strongest appeal that the Provincial Governments can make to me in this matter of the Provincial contributions is to show themselves worthy of assistance from the Central Government by strenuous and successful endeavours to make both ends meet for themselves. Much, therefore, as we should have liked to be able to make a beginning of the reduction of the provincial contributions, it is obvious that this year we must confine ourselves to an attempt to deal with our own deficit. I would, however, add this appeal to all who are interested in a reduction in the provincial contributions. Let them give us their full support in any measures we propose for securing a balanced Central budget in the certainty that by so doing they are hastening the day when the contributions can begin to be released.

VII.—PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH THE DEFICIT.

INTEREST ON GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

What then is to be done about the deficit of 5.85 crores First of all, we propose to make an adjustment which, though little more than a change in methods of book-keeping, has the effect of reducing the apparent figure of the deficit by 1.59 crores. It is proposed to ask the House to continue during 1923-24 the arrangement made a year ago for crediting to revenue the interest on the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. There is a similar source of income in the interest on the £40,000,000 in the Gold Standard Reserve, which is expected to amount to 1.59 crores in 1923-24. This is, in essence, of the same nature as the interest on the Paper Currency Reserve's investments, and we propose for 1923-24 to treat it in the same way. This change does not really add anything to our available resources or alter our Ways and Means position, but I think it is justified on merits.

DEFICIT CANNOT BE LEFT UNCOVERED.

We are thus left with a deficit of 4.26 crores, and the only way left for meeting it is by additional taxation. If the House will turn its mind back for a moment to what I said about the accrued deficits of the last five years, it will recognise that it cannot leave the deficit of 4¼ crores untouched. It will perhaps be asked whether the fact that several crores in the military expenditure and a considerable additional amount in the non-military expenditure represents non-recurrent expenditure due to "lag" and "terminal charges" would not justify the deficit being allowed to continue for one more year. This argument unfortunately does not represent the full facts. If some crores in the military budget represent non-recurrent expenditure, on the other hand over 2 crores of the cuts made in the military budget represent non-recurrent savings, being arrived at simply by a reduction in stores. Similar considerations apply to some of the other cuts both in the military and the non-military budgets, in particular in the railway budget. Moreover, some terminal charges will still have to be met in 1924-25. Whatever our hopes may be, we, have no reasonable certainty that the budget for 1924-25 would balance on the basis of present taxation. Moreover we have not yet begun to provide anything towards making good past deficies. If 1924-25 were to turn out much better than it is possible to promise at this moment, we can, if we have got through 1923-24 without a deficit, turn our thoughts to reduction of the provincial contributions.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that we must ask for some increase in taxation. No one likes new taxation. It is a disappointment to the House, and it was a great disappointment to me, that new taxation is needed at all. If he is wise, a Finance Member dislikes new expenditure and dislikes new taxation even more. But most of all, he loathes and abhors a deficit. I hope the House will agree that I have demonstrated to the full the absolute impossibility of its leaving a sixth year's deficit of 4¼ crores to be added to the appalling aggregate of 100 crores of the deficits of the last five years. The House would be false to its trust if it allowed the Government to adopt so pusillanimous and mischievous a course. The credit of India is in jeopardy. It is already under the cloud of the deficits of the last five years. But India's financial record has been so good for decades preceding those five years that hitherto the damage is not irreparable. The world has trust in India's record and has felt sure that the era of deficits could only be a passing phase. It is our duty to-day to justify that trust. We have made drastic cuts in our expenditure, but we have not achieved a balance. New taxation is, therefore, inevitable.

What form then is the new taxation to take, We have carefully reviewed the existing taxes. In particular, we have examined those taxes which were proposed last year and not accepted. One after another we have had to reject promising expedients, and finally we have come to the conclusion that the right course is to ask the House to agree to an increase in the salt tax to Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. In a full year, this increase is estimated to yield 6 crores, but we cannot on its bringing in more than 4½ crores in 1923-24. The House will see that this additional revenue is just sufficient to cover the deficit of 4¼ crores, to give us a balanced budget, and to leave us a small surplus of 24 lakhs. In view of the uncertainties of our estimates of expenditure, this House will agree that this is not an undue margin to leave over for contingencies.

CONCLUSION.

My allotted task is finished. I have laid before the House the Government of India's account of their stewardship for the year that is passing and their proposals for the year 1923-24. I am painfully conscious of the responsibility which attaches to the Member introducing the budget. He cannot hope that his proposals will receive universal approbation. I have no doubt that when the details of our proposed expenditure come up for discussion, some Members will criticise this or that retrenchment as iniquitous and the retention of this or that item of expenditure as outrageous. Some other Members will disagree entirely with them on one or other or both of these criticisms. But all will manage to disagree with me on some point or other. I hope none the less that the Government of India will receive the credit which I claim is their due for courageously shouldering their burden and boldly coming forward with a budget which, at one and the same time, effects drastic reductions in expenditure and calls for a further sacrifice in the form of new taxation. I appeal to the House for one last long and strong pull, all of us pulling together, in the confident assurance that so doing we shall quickly get the boat out of the vicious current which is threatening to drag India down on to the rocks of insolvency. Once back in safe waters, I have every hope that in a surprisingly short time we shall find ourselves on the flood tide of prosperity, and shall be able to turn our minds to pleasant thoughts of reduced provincial contributions, reduced taxation, and increased devotion of our resources to the development of India. I was struck a little more than a week ago by a remark that fell from Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari when, speaking on the Racial Distinctions Bill, he said that the House had had three red letter days in succession. Let us crown our successes by a fourth red letter day, and end our session with a balanced budget.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

MAHARASHTRA DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The first Divisional Co-operative Conference of the Marathi-speaking districts comprising the area under the Maharashtra branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute met at Pandharpur on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 24th, the 25th and the 26th February, in the Rasil Theatre under the presidency of Shrimant Babasaheb Ghoraparay, Chief of Ichalkaranji. In response to the invitation of the local Reception Committee a large number of co-operators from the seven Marathi-speaking districts within the jurisdiction of the branch were present. The Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department, the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute and the Provincial Bank, District Banks and the Branches of the Central Co-operative Bank were represented by their officers. Thus among those present were Dr. Mann, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, Mr. Bhagwat, Mr. Sane, Mr. Patwardhan and Rao Bahadur Joglekar. There were also present the representatives of co-operative societies in Ichalkaranji and Sangli States. A large number of local co-operators as well as those representing the co-operative societies in the neighbouring Talukas of the Sholapur District were present. Before the formal beginning of the Conference which took place at 4 in the evening on the first day, there was arranged for the benefit of the several agriculturists and others interested in agriculture an informal discussion having a bearing upon co-ordination between Agriculture and Co-operation. Dr. Mann, Mr. Devadhar, and Mr. Thakar of Poona, took part in this interesting discussion. This over, Mr. Aradhya, the Chairman of the Peoples' Bank at Pandharpur, welcomed the delegates in a short speech which he made as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and in the course of his remarks he took account of the needs of the co-operative movement in the Division and exhorted the fellow-co-operators to suggest remedies to remove the shortcomings and to consort measures to ensure the steady progress of the movement on the safe, sound and progressive lines. Dr. Mann proposed and Mr. Devadhar seconded the election of the Chief of Ichalkaranji to the presidential chair.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji in addressing the audience mentioned the great loss which the movement had suffered by the death of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and of Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe of Sholapur. Speaking about the general progress of the movement in this Presidency in particular he mentioned the services of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Speaking about the latter he paid a warm tribute to the contribution which the Servants of India Society had made to the cause of co-operation in this Presidency and that alone, he said, entitled the Society to greatest gratitude on the part of the people. He further laid great emphasis on the development of the moral side of the co-operative movement side by side with the credit development and indicated the other line along which that organisation ought to progress. If the object for which the movement as a whole stood were to be achieved, we could not afford to neglect the moral and the educational aspect of it and these, in his opinion, ought to be placed in the forefront. While referring to the ultimate responsibility of the movement which was daily becoming popular he exhorted the co-operators to take full advantage of the facilities afforded by Government by putting the Department in charge of one of the Ministers for transferred subjects, and it thus wholly now lay with the representatives of the people themselves to make the movement eminently the peoples' movement and he had no doubt that they could do so by the proper exercise of their vote in electing their representatives to the Local Legislative Councils. The Chief then alluded to the part which a small number of educated people have played in bringing the co-operative progress to its present stage and considering the great amount of work that remained to be achieved in various fields the President expressed a genuine hope that educated people in much larger numbers would now come forward to help its spread among villages. In the opinion of the President there was no better school for the people of the average class to learn the art of self-government than co-operative work in rural as well as urban areas. Referring to the general enthusiasm of young men for national work he hoped that if they would direct their energies into such useful channels they would have the satisfaction of actively promoting the economic well-being of the vast masses of the people. The elements of co-operation and altruism which characterised some of the old social institutions ought not to make it difficult for the people to comprehend and to practise the basic principles of the economic co-operative movement and that, he said, would enable the future generations to avoid many a conflict which is the key-note of life of people of some of the Western countries at the present moment. Speaking of the evils of small holdings and fragmentation of land the President pointed out the advisability of collective farming on co-operative basis as was done in olden days in some of the parts of Northern India, where the people of the whole village undertook the responsibilities of cultivating the lands therein and distributed their produce in due proportion. And in order to bring out the necessary improvement in this direction he advocated on the part of the leaders of public opinion and Government legislative action. Speaking with reference to the agricultural needs he mentioned co-operative organisation for the promotion of non-credit work in the fields of cattle-breeding, manure-supply and provision of better implements. While dwelling on the problem of village improvement he referred to the undesirable influx of poor villagers into big cities, where they were beset by a large number of temptations. If this evil were to be stopped the only remedy in his opinion lay in the improvement of rural areas so as to afford to the poor villagers almost the same amount of comfort, education and happiness, which the cities at present afforded them in plenty. Then came the appointment of the Subjects Committee and the proceedings of the first day terminated.

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The second session of the Conference began on Sunday morning and a large number of resolutions were moved. The President moved from the chair a resolution that put on record the great loss the movement suffered by the death of Sir Vithaldas and Rao Bahadur Sathe, expressing sympathy with the bereaved families. Mr. Devadhar then proposed a resolution calling upon the Conference to accord its whole-hearted support to the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building movement now undertaken by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute with the support of the public of Bombay and the co-operators in the Presidency. The resolution exhorted all co-operative societies or institutions in the Presidency as well individual co-operators to accord their financial support and their help to make the movement worthy of the great co-operator whose loss they all mourned. Mr. Aradhya, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in seconding this resolution assured Mr. Devadhar of their assistance and the resolution was unanimously passed. A resolution recorded the grievances of agriculturists in the Sholapur District on account of the restrictions placed upon the supply of water from the Ekruhk Tank and the Mhaswad Tank, and it appealed to Government to arrange adequate supply of water to the lands of the agriculturists for whose benefits the tanks were originally intended. Another resolution went thoroughly into the question of overdues which caused great alarm in some quarters. A very large number of speakers who spoke to the resolution, while admitting the fact of overdues, alluded to a number of difficulties under which the societies in famine-stricken areas had to labour. There was evidently a keen desire on the part of some of the co-operators from various districts a further expansion of the work of the Institute so as to enable the Institute to carry on the work of propaganda and organisation in other directions. Rao Bahadur Talmaki explained the policy of the Institute and welcomed the desire to have a regular net-work of its work assisted by a large number of earnest-minded co-operators in the districts. A Committee was appointed to settle the lines of such work and another resolution called upon the Institute to appoint committees in various districts to undertake detailed enquiries into the progress of the movement, its drawbacks, and fields for its further development. A speaker to one of the resolutions dealing with the work of the Institute asked Mr. Devadhar in his capacity as its Vice-President to make it clear to the Conference whether supervision of the societies was included in the functions undertaken by that body. Mr. Devadhar explained the position of the Institute with regard to the responsibility of the supervision of the societies and referred to the remarks made by the Registrar in the last annual administration report and he told the audience that the Standing Committee of the Institute was considering the question and if the Department and the other co-operators co-operated with it in removing the difficulties financial and otherwise that lay in its way at the present moment the Institute would not shirk its responsibility if it came to be decided that supervision also form part of its legitimate work.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

There were other resolutions that recorded remedies to remove the financial difficulties of societies. Another resolution dealt fully with the needs of the agriculturists in the famine tracts and a Committee was appointed to investigate into the conditions of the societies in these tracts and to devise measures to enable them to tide over their financial and other difficulties. Storage of fodder and sale societies formed the subject-matter of other resolution. A resolution was passed advising District and Provincial Banks to enable societies by financial accommodation to undertake liquidation of old debts provided, however, they did not overlook the current needs of their members by additional financial accommodation. Another resolution appointed a Committee to go into the question of bringing out a harmonious working between the new Taluka Development Committees and the Taluka Co-operative Branches of the Institute. Another resolution recommended the Banks to undertake the transaction of the sale of the produce of the members of the co-operative societies falling within their jurisdiction. The question of guaranteeing Unions and supervising Unions formed the subject-matter of an important resolution which accorded its support to the former class in preference to the latter. An amendment purporting to condemn the formation of supervising Unions was after some discussion withdrawn. Mr. Nanasaheb Mirikar invited the next session of this Divisional Conference to Ahmednagar. The President in his closing remarks summarised the useful discussion that had taken place on the various resolutions and appealed to all those that had assembled to put the resolutions into execution, and in conclusion he thanked them all for the opportunity they gave him to serve the cause of co-operation. Mr. Devadhar thanked both the President and the Reception Committee for the work they did and expressed a hope that the movement would receive a new impetus from the work they did at Pandharpur. Then after the distribution of flower, attar and pan-supari, the Conference came to a close.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

DR. GAGRAT'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of Dr. D. M Gagrat, President of the Bombay Medical Union, delivered at the Annual several meeting of the Union held on Tuesday:—

For the last forty years we have been striving to redress our grievance and our policy had been and has been up to now appeal to the Government and the Authorities concerned by prayers, petitions and protests. The results so far achieved, far from being encouraging have certainly been disappointing.

We find ourselves helpless and this helplessness is due to, not because we have not got our rights and privileges but because of the humilitation and insult to which we are put by the constant begging and repeated refusal of our prayers. Some of you will be inclined the doubt the validity of my statement and will point out to me some of the results that we achieved by our constant agitation and efforts. I am aware of the fact that some of the appointments have been thrown open to us which were formerly the monopoly of the European Military Medical Officers in Civil employ, an anamoly which is notwithstanding our agitation against it for the last 40 years, is in itself a sufficient reply to them.

I must boldly say that no self-respecting Indian will ever be satisfied with these crumbs of bread thrown at us. Firstly because I am sorry to say, we have to pay a very heavy price for these few appointments. Barring some notable exceptions, we find that those of us who were once enthusiastic workers in the cause of our profession have been converted into apathetic on-lookers or at most passive sympathisers, the moment they have accepted these appointments. They are either swallowed by the system or they themselves merge into it with the result that our work is made difficult by the fall in number of good workers for our cause every year by the opening of a few appointments here and there whilst the whole system against which we have protested times out of number remains the same.

Our efforts—our united efforts should therefore be to achieve our final goal and that is that the services of the soil should be primarily for the sons of the soil, not only because it is our right but that it is our birthright and that merits and qualifications should be the only criterion and that there should no consideration of caste, creed, or colour and that Indians if given equal opportunities as their European colleagues will certainly rise equal to them. If proof were needed the work and worth of several Indians is a sufficient testimony. The services rendered by Indian Medical Men during the period of war bear a further testimony to our legitimate demands.

It is now no more a secret that Indian Medical men have by their merits and ability deprived the European Military Medical men of their monopoly of consultation practice. It is not due any petty prejudice against them as it is not unoften that some of them of equal merit are even to-day freely consulted by Indian Medical men, but that our men by their ability and qualifications have successfully proved their worth. It is to be regretted that such a legitimate reprivation should have caused a great unrest amongst the European Medical men and should have led to a constant agitation in England through the instrumentality of some retired I. M. S. Officers under the pretext of maintaining the efficiency of the Indian medical Service and of guarding the welfare of India,—for which they seem to feel more than the Indians themselves—to reserve these appointments for Europeans and to increase their pays and pensions every few years.

In effect, it was this heart-burning that led the British Medical Association to issue the notorious circular against the Indian Medical men which was nothing short of calumny and against which the Independent Medical Men protested in a befitting manner. The matter did not as usual rest here. No stone is left unturned to belittle the work of Indian Medical men during the war.

The report of the Committee appointed for the reorganisation of the Medical Services in India, a committee appointed by the Government of India and composed mostly of Europeans with a meagre representation of Indian Service men together with a couple of coopted Indians with no power in the framing of the Report, has also tried its level best to run down Indian Medical men and their work during the war I have already quoted a few sentences from the reply of the Bombay Medical Union to this Report which clearly indicates the feelings of the Indian Medical profession.

I. M. S. APPOINTMENTS ON SPECIAL TERMS.

The outcome of all these activities of the Europeans against the Indians has been the announcement of the appointment by the Secretary of State of 30 Europeans Medical Officers to the cadre of Indian Medical Service on special terms with an option to retire after 5 years with a gratuity of £ 1,000 sterling. The Union has emphatically protested against this injustice to Indians which not only violates the promises and pledges given to India from time to time of gradually increasing the Indian element in the Indian Medical Service, as in other services, but is opposed to the policy of retrenchment and economy and is an act of exploitation of India and its poor resources.

The Official reply of the Government of India to the interpellations of the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly shows where the wind is blowing. The Government of India refused to lay on the table the correspondent that passed on this subject with the Secretary of State but gave up a piece of news that no special Indian Medical Service was being introduced and that the measure was devised to remedy the very serious deficiency in the current recruitment of European Officers for the Indian Medical Service. The present strength of the Service is 709, of this number 554 are Europeans and 155 Indians. Where was the necessity of recruiting 30 Europeans I. M. S. Officers when there is such a preponderating and unjust number of Europeans as compared with Indians and also when there were nearly 700 Indians demobilised out of 1004 Indians who had taken temporary commissions and 154 Indians are still serving as such. It is interesting to note that in reply to further interpellations on the subject it was stated that the reasons for giving special terms to these thirty officers was only a question of "market rate. It is therefore clear that the whole question centres round the best market for Englishmen, so illustrative of the proverbial saying, "a nation of shop-keepers", and India is made to pay the prevailing market rate in England. Are they not aware that India is not in a position to pay so high a market value and that she is not only prepared but ready to buy its own recruits from the cheapest market available in this country or outside it, commensurate with its pocket? It was also further stated that the cost of these thirty officers would be borne by Indian revenue but the ministers in charge of this subject were not consulted because the question of recruitment does not come before them. What a sad and melancholic announcement for India and its utter helplessness even when she has to give such shares without raising any voice! When there are sufficient number of Indian Medical men with five to seven years service during the war and with equal or even superior qualifications where is the necessity or whose welfare has the Secretary of State at heart, in appointing these new officers in detriment to the interests of able Indians. But no words are needed since their "market rate" is to be placed above everything else, even national interest.

The recent announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission by the Secretary of State for India, to enquire into and redress the grievances of the services of India much against the wishes of Indians is a further confirmation of our views that the sole object of this move seems to be in the interests of British Service Men, to the detriment of Indians at large.

Ever since the reign of Queen Victoria, India has been assured that the main object of the Britishers in India is to help the Indians in their regeneration and to hand over to them the affairs of their own land with the growth and spread of education. It has been a saddening history to see them convenently postponing that day on one pretext or another, more particularly that we are still not fit to manage our own affairs. But it would indeed be a very sad commentry on them if they after so many years of Western education imparted by them, still maintain that we are not yet fit even to fill up the services of our land by our own men. If such is really the case, it is a shame to those who acquired such an education, as well as to those who imparted such an education to us.

It is imputed to those who raise such questions that they are only trying to create racial animosity and class hatred. May I ask whether the acts of the Britishers alluded to above, breed universal brotherhood and friendship? Such an imputation and the stigma of being promoters of racial hatred and animosity hurled at us is only an attempt to stifle our honest struggle for our legitimate rights. On the contrary the responsibility for the same rests on a large measure on Britishers who have flouted Indian public opinion and have deprived them of their legitimate heritage. Promises and pledges given to Indians, not far from being lip-sympathies, seem only meant to be broken. These are the acts that widen the gulf between India and England. If the good work done by Britishers in this land is not to be blotted out or the harm done by them is to be wiped off, the only way now left for them is to put into practice what they have preached for all these years. India of today is now no more India of yesterday. It is far from our mind to oust the Britishers from the services of this land. We want them to remain with us, not as conquerors but as friends and equals, let us still hope that wisdom will at last prevail and for the good of England as well as India Britishers will act in a spirit of fairplay and justice.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL EPISODE.

Proceeding Dr. Gagrat said:—

Another question of importance that the Union took up for consideration was in relation to Sir J. J. Hospital and more practicularly regarding the large number of patients discharged from the hospital within a brief period of fifteen days from 24th July to 5th August 1922 and restricting the number of admissions to a few seriously ill and urgent cases only. The matter was considered first by the Bombay Municipal Corporation because under an agreement between Government and the Corporation, Government are bound to maintain 300 beds. However either in the absence of knowledge of any such agreement or to carry out the orders of the Government for retrenchment contrary to such an agreement the Senior Medical Officer issued to reduced the number of patients and from 347 patients (295 in J. J. and 52 in C. J.) on the 24th July, it was brought to 139 on the 5th of August (125 by 14). Necessarily allegations were made for so indiscriminately discharging a large number of seriously indisposed patients. Government have denied the charge, or in other words have given us an assurance that the patients so discharged were in the opinion of Phycicians and Surgeons able with safety to leave the hospital. As all the fact relating to the same have not been placed before the public the Union was not in a position to pronounce a definite opinion in this matter but it is apparent that neither the Minister-in-charge nor the Senior Medical Officer has acquitted himself honorably before the public tribunal. They may congratulate themselves for flouting public opinion and successfully throwing the responsibility on the public to prove the grave condition of the patients so discharged instead of doing their duty by taking the public into confidence and putting before them the true state of the large number of patients discharged within such a short period—unusual number of discharge that would not have been ever effected during the normal period without running the risk of discharging some really ill disposed patients who would not have been otherwise discharged. However one good result out of this incident was that it brought to light many defects of the management and working of the hospital before the public eye and with which we were not totally unfamiliar. The Managing Committee of the Union thereupon invited a number of medical men who had worked on the staff of the J. J. Hospital to suggest ways and means for the better working and management of the hospital. To our utter disappointment we found that not one of them turned up to help us in the deliberations of our meeting although many of them will honestly armit that not only there is a vast room for improvement but the affairs at the hospital from the time of the admission of a patient upto the time of his discharge stand in need of great improvement. I fully recognise the good work done by the J. J. Hospital through the European I. M. S. Officers for the poor suffering humanity and to bring the aid of the Western Medicine Science within the reach of the poor as also in spreading the science amongst Indian Medical men but I cannot help saying that many of the affairs at the hospital are such as would not do credit to those who have managed it for the last seventy-five years It is therefore as much the duty of the European I. M. S. Officers as of the Indian Medical Men to bring to light the grave defects in the hospital and attempt to find out the means and suggest the ways to improve them. The Government of Bombay having refused to accept the request of the Municipal Codporation to appoint a Committee to require into the grievances regarding this episode until a primafacie case was established, the Corporation appointed a Committee to do so. We however trust that the Corporation will not rest until all the defects of the management and working of the Hospital are put right. We all know how a scheme for the rebuilding and reorganisation of the J. J. Hospital is lying dormant for the last several years without requisite funds. It now seems it will probably take years to put it into force especially because of the present financial position of the Government more of their own making by their excessive zeal in maintaining huge military expenses. If a joint appeal is made to the Bombay public by the Government and the Corporation for the necessary financial help it will not fail to evoke a good response. It is also essential that the public should be given a representation and a voice in the management of the hospital."

DR. KAPADIA'S CASE.

Concluding, Dr. Gagrat said:—

"The developments in the matter of Dr. Kapadia's case were awaited by the public in general and the Union in particular with keen attention, more particularly as this case was also taken up by us during the year and the Union had addressed a petition to the Government of Bombay. The history of this case is before the public and needs no reiteration but the result of the notice of a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council for adequate punishment of Superintendent Carter was anxiously awaited and has now resolved itself in favour of Dr. Kapadia.

As regard the attitude taken up by the Government, the least said the better. The reply of the Government to the petition of the Union added insult to injury and to which the Union had submitted an emphatic protest. It was all a deplorable attempt to shield an officer who stood condemned in the eye of the public at large, irrespective of the consideration of the honour and respectability of the public citizen. However, Dr. S. P. Kapadia can well congratulate himself at the result of the voting at the Bombay Legislative Council which has upheld his cause and confirmed the sense of universal protest against the attitude of the Government, since the public rightly felt that Dr. Kapadia's case was symbolic of the rights and privileges of a public citizen and his honor".

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